THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 54. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION

LOYALTY!

THE GREAT CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN UNIONISTS.

The Delegates Arrive by Legions.

THE PRELIMINARIES ARE DISCUSSED

TENNESSEE BEGINS THE HEAVY WORK.

Andrew Johnson's Record is Examined and Severely Condemned.

The Game of Calling Hard Names, at Which Two Can Play.

What Hope Have the Loyal Men of the South, if "My Policy" Prevails?

ITS PRESENT FRUITS—RIOT, LIKE FRESH FISH, SERVED UP EVERY DAY.

Pistol, Knife, and Torch—Another Game at Which Two Can Play.

Gossip of the Salons — What the Delegates Say, and What the Convention Will Do.

THERE ARE NO LEGAL STATE GOVERNMENTS IN THE SOUTH.

The Task of Reconstruction Falls Upon Congress.

The Negro Must be Given the Ballot, to Save the Loyal White Man from Extermination.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

SATURDAY.

The Wigwam Furore Reinaugurated.

If a citizen of the good city of Philadelphia had retired to rest on the day that the Wigwam pantomime adjourned, and like the seven sleepy Christians of old, or the equally drowsy Rip Van Winkle of more modern days, had slumbered through the rising and setting of the sun, day after day, night after night; and if this forgetful mortal had been suddenly awakened on Saturday afternoon, and taken a stroll up Chesnut street, from Third to Broad, he would have been willing to make oath that the Wigwam, for so many days, in truth a thing of the past, was a living reality of the present. A throng, larger and busier than that which usually crowds our principal thoroughfare, was hurrying up and down, and each man seemed to carry something of weight upon his mind. Around the principal hotels there were likewise congregated knots and groups of men who were given more than ordinarily to discussion of affairs in general and of political import in particular.

But there was no hidden secret about this unusual hubbub. The Wigwam having passed into history, the Convention of Southern Loyalists was simply getting under way as far as preliminaries were concerned. Hence the crowd, the solemn, weighty look, the earnest discourse, and all the accompaniments.

For several days past the delegates from South and North had been gradually arriving in the city. The meeting of Friday night in front of the Union League House had given an impetus to the affair, and on Saturday the arrivals were repeated and large. Among the most distinguished personages who had arrived in town by evening were Governors Hamilton and Pease and Judge Sherwood, of Texas; Hon. T. J. Durant, of Louisiana; Hon. M. J. Saffold, of Alabama; Judge Underwood and Hon. John Minor Botts, of Virginia; Governor Brownlow and Senator Fowler, of Tennessee; and Governor Fletcher, of Missouri.

The first thing that these people from abroad did was to seek a permanent shelter for their sojourn in the city, and then they rushed, in pursuance of invitation, to

The Rooms of the National Union Club, on Chesnut street, above Eleventh. Throughout the day these spacious apartments were crowded by the delegates, who came to register their names. As fast as this ceremony was completed they were furnished with a note from Mr. Addicks, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Club, on presentation of which at the Union League House, on Broad street, they were provided with tickets which admitted them within the sacred precincts of that luxurious establishment during their stay.

Tennessee Begins the Heavy Work.

The innumerable delegation which Tennessee has sent to the Convention is a characteristic one. They are all men of nerve and mettle, whose sprit has been tried in the fiery furnace of rebellion, and proved to be loyal and beyond reproach. Most of them, moreover, have had personal acquaintance with Andrew Johnson for many years, and stood shoulder to shoulder with him during the darkest days of the war. The fact that they now repudiate him to a man renders it eminently proper that they should take the initiative steps in that grand movement which, as they predict, will end in their pulling down upon his wayward head the whole of his reconstructed house.

Having collected in large numbers in the afternoon, an informal meeting of the delegation was organized in the parlor of the National Union Club House, with the Hon. Joshua B. Frierson, President of the Senate of Tennessee, in the chair. Then they began to make speeches, a business at which each individual present seemed able and anxious to take a turn. The course to be pursued by the delegation in the coming Convention, was the topic under discussion; and after various suggestions, a committee was appointed to take the matter into consideration, and prepare a programme to be subsequently acted upon.

On the adjournment of the Tennessee delegation, a general informal meeting of delegates was organized, and the views of the gentlemen present interchanged.

Tennessee Stops for Supper, and Begins Again Where She Left Off.

After supper the Tennessee delegation held another meeting in the parlor of the Club House, the rooms and passage-ways being crowded to suffocation. The committee previously appointed not being prepared to report at length, it was unhappily suggested by some one that a meeting for the purpose of listening to their final report be held on Sunday. But

Tennessee Respects the Sabbath.

The proposition meets with violent objection, and the time is fixed at 8 o'clock on Monday morning.

Tennessee thereupon adjourned; and although the majority of persons present were from that State, a general meeting was organized by calling to the chair Colonel Charles E. Moss, the radical editor of the radical *Press*, of St. Louis, Missouri. The meeting being for purposes of general debate, loud calls were made for Mr. Smith, of New Orleans—

"A Man Without a Head,"

as he was called by somebody, who explained the anomaly by saying that Mr. Smith had been an office-holder under the Federal Government, but had recently been removed to make way for a man who had been more of a Rebel than he was.

Mr. Smith was requested to step forward and give some account of the late riot in the Crescent City. Mr. Smith was not present. Tennessee, however, was not fastidious, and the New Orleans riot being out of the question, they concluded to take into consideration the Memphis riot, which would serve the purpose of showing how "my policy" worked, as well as a more remote affair of the same character.

General John Eaton, the editor of the Memphis *Post*, was called upon for this last purpose, and responded in a telling speech.

General Eaton Discusses the Memphis Riot, and Shows How Treason has been Made Odious in Tennessee and Elsewhere.

He commenced by saying that the Memphis riot was an old-time affair, which it was scarcely worth their while to meddle with. Riots and massacres have become so frequent that a new one is served up, like fresh fish, every day, and will be as long as "My Policy" continues in force. (A voice, "That's so," and other tokens of confirmation.) The speaker then proceeded to show that the municipal government of Memphis was constituted after the war pretty much the same as during and before it, in consequence of which there were premonitions of trouble with the negro portion of the population, as soon as the Federal Government commenced the removal of the troops. When the Freedmen's Bureau was altogether removed, all power relapsed into the hands of the police, many of whom were known to be murderers, thieves, and outspoken enemies of the negroes. The latter were repeatedly arrested on the most frivolous pretexts, and taken before John C. Creighton, the Recorder of the city, a man who had made himself popular by killing a negro since the war.

The catastrophe was precipitated by the disbanding of a negro reriment which had been in garrison in a neighboring fort. The soldiers, whose families were supported by them in the vicinity, at once proceeded to enjoy themselves while their money lasted. Some of them may have been a little boisterous. At any rate, the police saw fit to interfere; but they could and did make no arrest of a negro without insulting and abusing him. The spark thus lighted was kindled into a flame, the city authorities being led on by the Recorder. This man is now President of the Johnson Club of Memphis, and was Vice-President of the meeting recently held there to ratify the proceedings of the Philadelphia Johnson Convention. The Rebel General Forrest presided at this meeting, and the Federal General Stoneman made a speech.

The speaker thought that, although the Congressional luvestigating Committee had done their very best, the horrors of the Memphis massacre had never been and could never be fully disclosed. Attempts had been made to shift the responsibility for them upon the shoulders of the Irishmen, but they had stoutly and successfully disclaimed it. It was then charged to the radicals, whose sole object had been to attempt the social elevation of the negro. It was the Rebel enemies of the negroes who had been guilty of the butchery. Although these men professed to be haters of the negro, yet seven of them were known to enter a house where a poor negro woman lived, and to violate her person in turn, to the seventh man. It was the evil genius of rebellion which has incited the whole of these murders, rapes, and arsons. (Loud cries of "That's so.")

But, continued the speaker, the negroes were not alone in peril; the loyal whites were equally so. The cry raised against them was different, however. "Do not destroy them," said the Rebels, "for that will only strengthen their cause; they must be driven out." The spirit of rebellion still existed. Men who had killed negroes boasted of it openly, and were pointed out and honored on that account. The Executive Government, supported by its military force, had the power to punish these criminals; yet it had failed to do so. It was idle to talk of their punishment by the civil authorities. The Rebel sentiment so predominated that no man could be convicted of offenses of this sort. The community was powerless for such a purpose. Both the local and the General Government had failed to punish these deeds, and now the latter had begun to cover with glory the men who had committed them. The appointments made by Mr. Lincoln were being removed, because they were unpopular with Rebels. And this course is being pursued and sustained by the man who said that treason must be made odious.

The speaker then contended that these men could never be punished, unless the present State Government of Tennessee is sustained. The guilty partias have, therefore, declared that it must be overthrown. The Metropolitan Police law recently put in force in Memphis had taken the power out of Rebel hands, and placed it in the hands of capable and honest men. Yet the city government had rejected the estimates presented by the police commissioners, and the county court had refused to levy a tax to support it. So the new police is sustained on borrowed money. In conclusion, the speaker said that this Convention should so tell its own story that the North could see the whole truth, and take the proper action. The general aspect of affairs throughout the South is one of riot and bloodshed. We must now appeal to the people who have saved the Union, under God, to save in turn the Union men of the South!

General Eaton then resumed his seat, the company heartily applauding his sentiments, as they had frequently done during his speech.

Governor Brownlow is too Hoarse to Speak.

Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee, was then called upon to state the prospects of future trouble. The Governor, in his shirt sleeves, was seated near a window in a lounging attitude. He declined speaking, on the plea of excessive hoarseness, and, in truth, he looked very haggard and tired.

Secretary Fletcher Promises Some Interesting Developments.

Hon. A. J. Fletcher, Secretary of State of Tennessee, in response to an invitation to detail the struggles of the loyal men in attempting to administer civil government in that State, responded by saying that he thought the occasion inopportune, as most of his hearers were Tennesseeans, and as well acquainted with the facts as himself. He promised to make himself heard on this subject, however, at some time before the Convention adjourned. Having enjoyed the unlimited confidence of his Excellency the Governor, he flattered himself that he could make the story interesting.

Governor Brownlow suggested that Monday evening be fixed upon for the Secretary's speech. The Secretary replied that, although he was not so accustomed to making "appointments" as were those of a different calling (glancing towards the "Parson," while the company laughed), he would consent to this arrangement.

The Situation from the Missouri Standpoint—"The Gentleman in the White House" Called Hard Names and Told Some Plain Truths.

The chairman of the meeting, Colonel Moss, of the St. Louis *Press*, in response to a call, promised that Missouri would give a good account of herself next November. If any of the "Boys in Blue" in that State have been led astray by "my policy," they would have a good opportunity to show on which side they preferred to fight. If "my policy" should intertere in the struggle, he would suffer the fate that has befallen some other men who have been guilty of a like offense. Although he did not fear it, "A. J." might be crazy enough to try his hand there, as well as elsewhere. But if his adherents attempted to override law in Missouri, and with pistols and knives to force illegal votes into the ballot-box, there would not be enough of them left to organize another butchery. (Cheers.) The radicals have gained the right to govern Missouri, and they would do it at all hazards.

Referring to the colored soldiers, the speaker said that these men, who had fought the battles of the Union should not be given over, bound hand and foot, to be trampled upon by their enemies. The next election will teach "the gentleman in the White House" that he cannot trifle with and trample upon the affections of the loyal people. "A. J." was not elected for this purpose. Not half-a-dozen loyal men between Maine and Texas would be frightened by the cry of "negro suffrage," or any other bugbear like it. The Government will be taught that a loyal man must be protected, whether his skin is white or black. No good man would cross the street to save a Government which had been guilty of handing over to their enemies three hundred thousand men who had taken up arms in its defense. Such a Government would be the meanest on the face of the earth!

The speaker believed, however, that Congress would grant sufficient protection to the loyal people, *in spite of the traitor in the White House!* (Cheers.) He then severely rebuked the President for sustaining those who had broken up the Louisiana Convention, and for mutilating the despatches of General Sheridan relating to the riot. The man who did this, in conversation with a gentleman in the month of June, 1865, said that a party would be formed of those who voted for McClellan and of the conservative Republicans, who would carry the South with them, and elect the next President; and that, for his part, *he did not consider it any very great honor to be dragged into the Presidential chair on the coat tail of Abraham Lincoln!* (Sensation.)

Some one asked the speaker what he thought ought to be done with Jeff. Davis. After giving his views on this subject, he said that the treachery of Andrew Johnson to the men who elected him, and the principles he formerly enunciated, is a greater crime than that of "the other man." Jeff. Davis had never betrayed either his friends or his principles. But, after all, this treachery of Andrew Johnson would prove to be a good thing, for it would prevent the people in future from taking on trust politicians who for years past have been playing the devil generally.

In conclusion, the speaker said that the Convention must memorialize Congress to amend the Constitution, so that every man may work out his own salvation, without any restraint to keep him down. If we speak out plainly now, the Northern people will certainly sustain us. All we have to do is to ask Congress to propose an amendment to the Constitution, giving the black man the right of suffrage, as a measure of protection to the loyal white men of the Southern States. (Applause.)

The meeting was then addressed by Colonel William B. Thomas, recently Collector of the port of Philadelphia, and other speakers, and adjourned at a late hour.

SUNDAY.

The world never stops moving, simply because it is the Sabbath. Neither do great political Conventions. The Southern Loyalists' Convention is no exception to this general rule. Throughout the day the city was in a state of feverish excitement. The hotels and the National Union Club House were crowded, and the action of the Convention, from beginning to end, was thoroughly discussed in all its different bearings. In the morning the principal excitement was

A Short Sermon by Governor Brownlow.

The announcement in Saturday's EVENING TELEGRAPH that "the Parson" would attend Divine service at the Union Methodist Church, on Fourth street, near Arch, caused that spacious building to be filled to overflowing. A noticeable feature of the congregation was the fact that three-fourths of it was composed of gentlemen. But the crowd was doomed to a half-way disappointment. After the regular exercises were concluded, the pastor, Rev. Dr. Carrow, introduced the Governor to the expectant audience.

Governor Brownlow, on rising, said that, owing to the feeble state of his health, he could not make an address, and that he should not then be in the city, except for the interest he took in the great Convention. He had come to church because he believed it the duty of every man to attend church on the Sabbath. And he had come to this particular church because of peculiar recollections of the place. It was there that he had had the honor, in the year 1832, of attending the General Conference as a delegate from the Holstein Conference of Tennessee. At that time two bishops were elected—Bishop Embury and Bishop Andrews. One of these had since died on the right side of Mason and Dixon's line, and had gone to his reward; the other was still floundering among the bogs and quagmires of Georgia, and when he dies God only knows where he will go. The pulpit is not the place for politics, especially on Sunday. Religion is the first duty of man; his country the next. He would merely refer to the great struggle between the legislative and executive departments of the Government. If the latter should succeed, there will be no home in the South for the Union white man or the loyal black man. But for his part, he had fled from traitors the last time, even though he should be hung by the neck to a lamp-post, within sight of the Capitol of Tennessee!

Such was the sermon—short, but characteristic. The Governor's evident feebleness gained him the hearty sympathy of the audience; and as he resumed his seat a slight murmur of applause ran through the house, which the merest outbreak on the part of a single individual would have plunged into a *furore* of excitement.

In the evening there was

A National Prayer Meeting

at the National Union Club House, at which Senator Harris presided. A large number of delegates were present, and great interest was manifested in the exercises, which were conducted by Senator Lane, of Indiana, the Rev. Dr. Newman, of New Orleans, and other distinguished gentlemen.

WHAT THE CONVENTION WILL DO.

The action of the Convention has been so thoroughly discussed by the delegates from the various States, that we have been able to gather its probable result. The first question to be settled will be that of

The Temporary Organization.

On this point there will be no great difficulty. It seems to be the general verdict of the delegates that the position of temporary chairman will be most appropriately filled by the Hon. Thomas J. Durant, of Louisiana. The grand speech which he delivered on Friday evening, in front of the Union League House, has made a marked impression on the country at large. The pressure in his favor was very strong last evening, and although the tide may have turned in another direction before this is seen in print, he will, in all probability, be the unanimous choice of the Convention for that position. The question of

The Permanent Organization

will not be so easily settled. There are several aspirants for the distinguished honor of permanent Chairman. The opinion is universal, however, that the choice must fall on a man whose career is thoroughly identified with the South. Many delegates are even opposed to voting for any one but a native-born Southerner. If it were not for the enfeebled condition of Governor Brownlow's health, he would be called to the chair by acclamation. Governor Hamilton, of Texas, is perhaps the second choice of a majority of the delegates, but he positively declines to permit the use of his name in that connection. Governor Fletcher, of Missouri, and Senator Fowler, of Tennessee, although strongly urged to compliance by their friends, have likewise declined to be placed upon the list of candidates. The name of John Minor Botts, of Virginia, which is proposed in some quarters, meets with but little favor, on account of that gentleman's avowed opposition to negro suffrage under any circumstances.

The result of the canvass leads to the belief that

Ex-Governor Pease, of Texas, will Probably be President

of the Convention. Although a native of Connecticut, he has resided in Texas for thirty years, and is a pure Southern man to all intents and purposes. He was twice elected to the position of Governor of his adopted State, and acquired while serving in that capacity a personal popularity that is enjoyed by but few public men.

The Question of Reconstruction

will, as a matter of course, be the grand topic for discussion. There is no doubt that the Convention will decide that there are at present no legal State Governments existing within the limits of the late Confederacy. And Congress will be memorialized to provide for their reorganization on the basis of loyal white suffrage, with an entire disfranchisement of the late rebellious population, until such time as they shall show by their actions, as well as professions, that they have accepted "the situation" in good faith.

The Question of Negro Suffrage

will also receive a great share of attention. The belief that the loyal negro is entitled to a vote is almost universal among the delegates. An effort will be made to have the Convention memorialize Congress to provide for the enfranchisement of the negro, by an amendment to the Constitution, or in some other appropriate and constitutional manner. This effort will probably be successful, although it will encounter great opposition in some quarters. John Minor Botts has got the idea in his head, that if the ballot is placed in the negro's hand his vote will be directed and controlled by his former Rebel master. Hence, he is fairly and squarely opposed to it, and will make a stout effort to defeat the measure. But he stands almost, if not quite alone.

A large party will likewise be found in opposition, because they are afraid that their support of negro suffrage will render it utterly impossible for them to return to their homes in the South. And still another party are opposed, on the ground that to pledge the Convention unequivocally in favor of negro suffrage will endanger the result of the coming elections in the Northern States.

The final action of the Convention will be resolved into

An Address to the American People.

For some time past, Judge Sherwood, of Texas, has been engaged in the preparation of such a document, which it is quite probable will be accepted and promulgated by the Convention. This address, as it now stands, is one of the most masterly State papers that has ever emanated from an American source.

The situation, and all the great questions involved in it, are discussed therein in an exhaustive manner. President Johnson himself receives no mercy. The emptiness of his past professions and the baseness of his present course are treated with unsparing rigor.

WELCOME!

THE OVATION TO THE HEROES.

SPLENDID PROCESSION.

The Soldiers—"Boys in Blue"—Union League—Fire-Laddies, Etc.

HOW THE DELEGATES WERE RECEIVED.

SPEECH OF WELCOME BY CHAS. GIBBONS, ESQ.

REPLY OF HON. A. J. HAMILTON.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE RECEPTION.

As soon as the sun was up this morning, the city began to grow excited again over the great Convention of the Southern Loyalists. The principal hotels and other places at which the different delegations had made their headquarters presented a busy and attractive scene. In response to the suggestion of the National Union Club, there was a grand display of bunting from public and private buildings. The Club House of the Union League, especially, presented a beautiful appearance. The front of the building was covered with the National ensigns, while above there was a long line of white streamers, with the names of every State in the Union inscribed thereon.

The first thing in the order of time was the adjourned

Meeting of the Tennessee Delegation,

which assembled at the National Union Club House at 8 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment. Hon. Joshua B. Frierson, President of the State Senate, presided. The committee previously appointed made a report embodying the following recommendations:—

For temporary Chairman of the Convention—Governor Hamilton, of Texas.

For permanent Chairman—Ex-Attorney-General Speed, of Kentucky.

For permanent Vice-President—Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee.

The Committee further recommended that the resolutions to be adopted by the Convention should declare emphatically that it is the duty of Congress to afford full protection to the loyal people of all the States.

Forney's "Press" is Censured by Tennessee.

On motion of the Hon. Horace Maynard, the Chairman was directed to prepare a card, rebuking the article in this morning's *Press* reflecting upon a member of the delegation.

On motion, H. H. Thomas and T. McKinley were appointed to prepare badges for the delegation.

The Chairman was instructed to cast the vote of the delegation in the Convention.

Secretary of State Fletcher was appointed Vice Chairman of the Delegation, to act in case the Chairman was unable, on account of illness.

Address to the People of Tennessee.

Dr. Hawkins, Secretary of the delegation, read the following:—

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare and present an address to the people of Tennessee on the adjournment of the Convention.

The motion prevailed, and the following were appointed on the committee:—First District, A. T. Fletcher; Second District, Governor Brownlow; Third District, A. Busson; Fourth District, W. H. Wiseman; Fifth District, J. C. Mercer; Sixth District, J. B. Frierson; Seventh District, H. W. Hawkins; Eighth District, General John Eaton.

The delegation then adjourned, to proceed to Independence Square.

Gathering of the Loyal Clans.

In pursuance of the published orders, the delegates met generally at the National Union Club Rooms at 9½ o'clock, and proceeded thence to Independence Hall, under the marshalship of Joseph A. Nunes, Esq., of Kentucky:—

District of Columbia,	South Carolina,
Missouri,	Georgia,
Kentucky,	Florida,
Tennessee,	Alabama,
West Virginia,	Mississippi,
Virginia,	Louisiana,
Maryland,	Arkansas,
Delaware,	Texas.
North Carolina,	

The Honorary Delegates had assembled at Independence Hall at 9½ o'clock.

The members of the Union League assembled at their Club House at 9 o'clock, and proceeded in a body to Independence Hall, to take part in the escort. Each member wore the medal of the League.

The State delegations were received at the main entrance of Independence Square, on Chesnut street, at 10 o'clock A. M., by a committee of the Union League, under the direction of William H. Kern, Marshal.

The cavalcade formed on Walnut street, right resting on Third street, facing north, under the direction of General Louis Wagner, Marshal.

The "Boys in Blue" formed immediately on the left of the cavalcade, under the direction of General Joshua T. Owen, Marshal.

The "Republican Invincibles" formed on Sixth street, right resting on Walnut street, facing west, under the direction of their marshal, Colonel W. McMichael.

The Fire Department formed on Seventh street, right resting on Walnut street, under the direction of John G. Butler, Marshal.

The National Union Club and other delegations and associations formed on Walnut street, in the order of their arrival, right resting on Seventh street, facing north, under the direction of Major-General George W. Mendel and Thompson Reynolds, Marshals.

The entire arrangements were under the special direction and control of General Horatio G. Sickles, Grand Marshal of the day.

The Scene in Independence Square,

while the delegations and escorts were assembling, was an animated one. There was great cheering and waving of hats as the several delegations entered the Square to take their places in the procession. The arrival of each "bright, particular star" created an extra amount of excitement, as a matter of course. This was especially the case when Generals Geary, Burnside, and Butler, and Governor Brownlow, entered and left. Geary had received a continued ovation as he marched down Chesnut street in company with the National Union Club. Burnside, on his arrival, was beset by an eager crowd, who shouted themselves hoarse, and then attempted to shake the old hero to pieces. He took the whole thing coolly and pleasantly, and appeared as greatly interested in all the proceedings as the smallest boy in the crowd.

Among other things which appeared to excite the assembled crowd was

A Take-off on South Carolina and Massachusetts, Arm-in-arm.

This was the entry of Theodore Tilton, of the New York *Independent*, supported by Frederick Douglass, the celebrated colored orator. They appeared to be on the best possible terms with each other, and gracefully acknowledged the applause which fell to their share.

The Outside Scenes.

In the meantime, such of our citizens as desired to witness the procession had assembled in great surging crowds along the line of march. In front of the State House and Custom House, in particular, there was gathered a multitude, through which it was difficult for one to make his way. The windows and balconies along the line were also pressed into service by the ladies, who were even more enthusiastic than their loyal lords and masters.

The Parade.

The column was duly arranged by the appointed time, half-past 10 o'clock, and at a quarter to 11 it began to move over the following route:—

Down Walnut to Third, up Third to Chesnut, up Chesnut to Twelfth, down Twelfth to Pine, up Pine to Broad, up Broad to the Union League House, where the reception took place.

The procession, as it finally got under way, was made up in the following order:—

General Sickels, Grand Marshal, and aids, on horseback.
Band
Boys in Blue.
Band.
Boys in Blue, carrying a war-worn white flag, with two swords crossed in the field.
Band.
Boys in Blue.
Crippled Soldiers in Carriages.
Band.
Banner of the Union League.
The Union League Banner of the National Union Club.
The Southern Delegates in the order given above.
Band.
The National Union Club.
The Honorary Delegates from the Northern States.
Band.
The Republican Invincibles, with uniform caps and badges.
Band.
Delaware Engine Company, with hose carriage.
Good Will Engine Company with ambulance containing crippled members.
Western Hose Company, with hose-carriage gorgeously arrayed in silver stars and wreaths of flowers.
Franklin Hose Company, with a portrait of Abraham Lincoln on a large and handsome banner.
Kensington Hose Company, with Steam Fire Engine, drawn by both men and horses.
Shiffler Hose Company.
Taylor Hose Company, with beautifully decorated hose carriage.
Tivoli Hose Company.
Band.
Lincoln Hose Company, with hose carriage.
Band.
Boys in Blue of the Twenty-fifth Ward.
Washington Engine Company, with Ambulance.
Soldiers' and Sailors' Union.
Band.
Boys in Blue of Delaware.
Drum Corps.
Citizens of Delaware.
Media Geary Club.
Band.
The Union League of Camden, N. J.
The Union Men of Allegheny County.
Band.
The Trenton Loyal Legion.

[*Continued in our next edition.*]

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, September 1.—The regulations recently adopted by the Board of Health of Norfolk, requiring all vessels coming from New York to be examined by an appointed inspecting medical officer previous to their departure from that port, have been rescinded. The U. S. steamer double-ender *Monocacy*, commander S. P. Carter, sailed to-day for China, to join the East India squadron.

Arrival of Steamers.

NEW YORK, September 3.—Steamers *City of New York*, from Liverpool August 22; *Allemannia*, from Hamburg, August 16; and *Malta*, from Liverpool, August 18, have arrived here.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Doing Douglas.

From the Tribune.

The President complains that the Freedmen's Bureau costs too much money, while we are of opinion that its absence would cost us a great deal more. Those who do not think that the President himself is too expensive an article will find no objection, of course, to the extravagant escort which the President takes with him on his political funeral tour to the tomb of Douglas. The procession, exclusive of a great many supernumeraries who are paid by the job, is about as follows:—

First, The President of the United States, whose salary is $25,000 a year, and over $2000 per month, after all expenses are paid by special appropriation of Congress.

Second, General Grant, Admiral Farragut, and General Rawlins, who are paid for rations, horses, servants, etc. etc., in addition to a plump body of salary, all of which they deserve nobly.

Third, Secretary Seward and Secretary Welles, who receive jointly about $16,000 a year, after other expenses are carefully provided for.

Fourth, General G. A. Custer, Admiral Radford, General McCullum, and a half dozen brevet brigadiers and colonels, all drawing pay from the Government and touring gratis. Their items for servants, horses, rations, etc. etc., stretch out like the tails of a Bashaw.

Fifth, Generals Fullerton and Steedman, compensated royally for their jaunting crusade against the Freedmen's Bureau, and now entertained at the same figure to look on while Congress is abused.

Sixth, Senator Patterson, General Rousseau, Marshal Gooding, Mr. Doolittle, Surgeon-General Barnes (it is impossible to travel without a surgeon, though the exchequer must bleed for it), and a large number of inconspicuous gentlemen, including Major Seward, Mr. Spofford, and gentlemen who find their way on the train, and are "the guests of the nation" by virtue of an expensive hatred of "radicals."

We have thus condensed the Presidential muster, which is longer or shorter, according to different stages of the journey Douglas-ward, and we have, no doubt, omitted the names of a number of first-class expensive guests, whose hotel bills are a proverb for height, depth, and breadth. Say that the President's tour, before it is over, will cost the nation a hundred thousand more, and it becomes an interesting query who is to pay for it? If the President, as we have heard it rumored, has an idea of returning to Washington by way of the South, we will only have to double the bill. It is too much to be expected that gentlemen who denounce Congress will do it at their own expense. We make only a rough guess of what the travelling libel on the representatives of the people is likely to cost a nation of taxpayers, how much the President's disjointed declamation and the Secretary's tedious jibes will afflict us per word or yard, and what the hotel bills of all these extra-paid conservative gentlemen, who grumble about the Freedmen's Bureau, will come to at a given rate. Whatever the amount may be, this poor, abused Congress of ours must foot the bill magnanimously.

Great National Importance of the Presidential Tour—Its Extension Southwards.

From the Herald.

However modest may have been the views of President Johnson before setting out on his pious pilgrimage to Chicago, he must have realized ere this, as the people at large have realized, the great significance, in a political, or, rather, national point of view, of the enthusiasm which has attended every mile of his progress. Nothing like it could have been anticipated. All the party prejudices which have been so recklessly cultivated and encouraged for the last eighteen months seem to have melted away before the warmth and geniality and good-natured common sense of the man, as the frosts of an autumn night melt under the influence of a warm sun. Every day of his journey rectifies the evil wrought by weeks of the late radical Congress. As he intimates in one of his speeches, it seems to be his mission to bring balm from Gilead and pour it with all its healing influences on the still open wounds of the country. He well fulfils the mission of peace on which he has started; and it may, without any irreverence, be said of him that he goes about doing good.

It would be a pity if the influence which he exercises in such a magnetic manner over the people among whom he passes should be confined to the towns and cities lying between Washington and Chicago. We should wish to see the same influence exercised in a still wider circle. The States of the Northwest, up to the head of navigation of the Mississippi, would be equally benefited and delighted by a visit from President Johnson; and the States of the Southwest, from Missouri to Louisiana, would hail his presence as a harbinger of peace and goodwill. And why should these communities not be gratified in this manner? Why should they not have an opportunity of evidencing their admiration of the man and their love for the great principle of which he is the impersonation—the complete restoration of the Union, and the renewal of brotherly love among the citizens of all its sections? We earnestly appeal to Mr. Johnson and ask him, for the sake of the country at large, not to weary in the great and good work which he has undertaken, and which is already producing such happy results. Let him accept invitations to traverse the States of the Northwest, up to St. Paul, and to descend the great river made free by two of the distinguished men who are his fellow-pilgrims—Grant and Farragut. The people of that region want to see their benefactors, and no such opportunity may ever again present itself. Let the party visit St. Lous, Louisville, Memphis, Vicksburg, Jackson, Natchez, and New Orleans, not forgetting to call at Island No. 10 and Port Hudson, and the other points along that historic river where the two great commanders of the army and of the navy won such honor. Coming northward, they would have a grand triumphal procession through the States which, once hostile, are now peaceful, loyal, and true to the Union. Visiting Savannah, Augusta, Columbia, Charleston, and Wilmington, their last stopping-place on their way to the capital would be Richmond. In this Southern part of the tour the President would be able to undo much of the evil which the present radical Congress has done, and to wipe out the feelings of estrangement and bitterness to which it has given birth. We put it most earnestly to Mr. Johnson not to forego this grand opportunity, but to avail himself of it in the interests of the nation; and we run no risk in predicting that, when he gets back to Washington, he will have given the death-blow to the radicalism which has proved so disastrous to the reunion and prosperity of the States.

The National Union Policy and the Policy of Congress.

From the Times.

The National Union policy has the merit of covering completely the object it is designed to accomplish. The end to be attained being the restoration of the Union according to the Constitution, the plan which is calculated to accomplish that result with the least possible delay is, on its face, the most desirable. And in this regard the policy agreed upon at Philadelphia is simple, logical, and effective. It raises no knotty problem, requires no subtle argument, and leaves no room for future controversy. Accepting the purpose of the war as declared during its progress by Congress and the Executive, it recognizes the existence of the States with all the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution, and proposes to consummate the act of restoration by admitting them to Congress without other conditions than those enacted by existing laws. Thus nothing is assumed which Congress has not already conceded; nothing is proposed which the Constitution and the law as it stands does not sanction; no new issue is presented; no action is required save that which Congress may at once perform without departure from its established routine.

On the other hand, the policy of Congress has neither consistency nor effectiveness to recommend it. It falls short of the standard which the Congressional leaders have themselves erected. It virtually admits the right of the South to be represented, yet proposes conditions to which the majority of the Southern States will not submit. It does not meet the demands of the radical faith, while it calls for more than the Constitutional Unionists are prepared to grant. The latter contend for the right to immediate representation, while the radicals preach the doctrine of State destruction without acting upon it, and clamor for negro suffrage without venturing to make it a feature of their platform. The policy of Congress, therefore, does not heartily please anybody. The more bitter the opposition to the President, the more vehement are the objections to the plan with which Congress is identified. Mr. Sumner has not concealed his disgust; Mr. Thaddeus Stevens cannot advocate it without self-stultification: Mr. Wendell Phillips berates it as a delusion, and its promoters as hypocrites: Mr. Gerritt Smith maintains that "Congress is a coward," "lacks faith in righteousness," and has "embarrassed and demoralized" the Republican party by a plan which substantially acknowledges the principles contended for by the President. Indeed, mutterings are heard which portend a storm among the champions of Congress upon this subject. They find themselves in a fight without heart to go through it on the present conditions. They insist that the plan shall be rendered more radical—that is to say, more certain to mortify and offend the South, and more widely at variance with the views of the National Unionists.

We have, then, to look at a certain fact as well as not remote probabilities. The fact already fixed is, that the Constitutional Amendment which the Southern States are asked to ratify as a condition precedent of readmission, will not be ratified. The South will not purchase a constitutional right, to the recognition of which the Federal Government is pledged, by accepting the terms proposed. Hence the Congressional plan of reconstruction, as opposed to the constitutional plan of restoration, is even now a failure. It will not effect the restoration of the Union. It will not extricate the country from its perilous position. It will do nothing towards producing harmony or perfecting peace.

What then? Will the radicals effect the disruption for which the Rebels struggled in vain? Will the South continue for an indefinite period out of the Union? Will the radicals abandon their amendment, and admit the South without special conditions? Or will they obey outside agitators, and substitute for the amendment now repudiated by the South another plan, more extreme in its nature, more unjust, and more hateful to the Southern people?

The last of these contingencies we consider the most probable. The radical policy as now proclaimed exhibits indifference to the requirements and restraints of the Constitution, and an arrogant intolerance which opposition serves but to intensify. Besides, ulterior purposes have been avowed which it is impossible to misunderstand. General Butler is not alone in the work of threatening. Others as well as he have apprised the South of the horrors which are in store for it if it shall dare to exercise its constitutional right, and repudiate the present plan. The Chicago *Tribune* has declared that if this plain fail, Congress will be at liberty to overthrow existing State organizations, treat the South as conquered territory, and begin *de novo* the business of reconstruction according to the most radical ideas. Governor Brownlow gives vent to yet more ruffianly violence. He predicts that the army of invasion which the discreet Butler expects to command will exterminate the Southern population, raze houses and fences to the ground, and "make the entire Southern Confederacy as God found the earth when He commenced the work of creation, 'without form and void.'" Then the lands are to be resurveyed, sold to pay expenses, and settled only by adherents of the radical doctrine! Of course, these are the ravings of madmen or the suggestions of knaves. They are not likely to commend themselves to the minds of any considerable body of the people in the North, or to be submitted to unresistingly by the people of the South. But though unworthy of notice from a practical point of view, they ought not to be passed unheeded. For they undoubtedly reflect the desires and hopes of those for whom Brownlow and Butler speak, and they point unmistakably to a renewal of civil war, if the radicals are otherwise unable to give effect to their policy.

These considerations will not be lost sight of by the constituencies whose judgment upon the great issue will soon be pronounced. There are thousands to whom a common sense estimate of the situation will be conclusive, altogether aside from those who approve of the National Union plan as a question of principle. It may suit knaves and windbags to threaten confiscation and wholesale hanging, but the great majority of the people will rate them at their proper value, and will prefer practical measures for restoring peace and Union. Mr. Stoddart, the writer of a letter, is not alone amongst Republicans in his conception of the weakness and failure of Congress. Individuals of this class may not approve of the President's course in every particular, but they see in his policy a consistency and feasibility of which they discover no trace in the proceedings of radical legislators.

On these grounds the movement for the immediate admission of the South to Congress will acquire strength, wherever the question shall be intelligently discussed. Sooner or later, the Southern States must be readmitted, and there is no wisdom in delaying that which is inevitable. If they would accept the proposed amendment, well—their acquiescence would silence complaint from other quarters. But since they will not ratify the amendment, the wisest course will be to allow it to drop, to insist no further upon conditions, and to admit their loyal representatives without waste of time. The Union has nothing to fear from the presence of the South in the Capitol. The only danger is in its prolonged exclusion, with all the chances of mischief which may meanwhile arise.

Henry Ward Beecher and the Cleveland Convention.

From the World.

The interesting correspondence between a committee appointed to invite Rev. Henry Ward Beecher to officiate as the chaplain of the great Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, and that gentleman, challenges universal attention. Mr. Beecher does better than accept the invitation; he uses the occasion to make the clearest, the most condensed, powerful, and convincing argument in support of the objects for which the Convention has been called, that has yet appeared. Had Mr. Beecher consented to go to Cleveland as chaplain, he would have indorsed the policy of the President only by the just weight of his character and his eminent standing in the Republican party. A solemn prayer to Almighty God would be an unfit vehicle for a political argument; and an argument of such force and cogency as Mr. Beecher has written, is altogether better for the cause than would have been his consent to conduct a devotional exercise for which any other clergyman of fervent piety is just as competent.

Considered simply as an intellectual production, this luminous letter is superior to anything of Mr. Beecher's which we recollect to have seen or have listened to. He has doubtless done things which would be deemed more brilliant; for among the talents with which nature has prodigally endowed him, he has an active fancy and great force of caustic humor; but these taking faculties have been restrained in this letter, and made to give way to a chastened wisdom and earnest sobriety of thought. It contains not a word which can wound the sensibilities of any political partisan; it is an appeal addressed to the moral nature, the sound judgment, the patriotic instincts of the American people, the masterly consciences of its diction, the calmness and elevation of its tones, the breadth of its social philosophy, its statesmanlike forecast and sagacity, its grave eloquence, fit it, beyond anything that has yet been written on the politics of this conjuncture, to produce conviction on candid minds. Such an argument would have great value coming from anybody; but from Mr. Beecher it is inestimable, because his eminent position commands for everything he may say on topics so interesting the attention of the whole country, and especially the respectful attention of the Republican party.

It is the too common practice of heated politicians to abuse men who differ from them, and to act as if impugning their motives was a sufficient reply to their arguments. The impossibility of resorting to such weapons against Mr. Beecher is another reason why this statement of his views will be more effective for good than if it had proceeded from any other man in the United States. Mr. Beecher doubtless has his faults; but detraction itself would never think of saying that time-serving is one of them. There is perhaps no man in the country whose moral intrepidity is less open to question. A bold independence of spirit was born in him; it comes of the Beecher blood. Nobody will think of aspersing *him* as cringing to the President for office; his great talents have made him as independent by position as he is by nature. Nor will anybody accuse him of wanting humanity for the freedmen, of lurking disloyalty to the Government, of pro-Rebel sympathies during the war, or of the compromising tameness of character which would surrender a principle for the sake of peace. He, therefore, if anybody, should be listened to with candor. And we cannot hesitate to think that every Republican who reads Mr. Beecher's letter with candor, will acknowledge the soundness of his views and the force of his reasoning.

Many of Mr. Beecher's statements have all the effects of argument; as, for example, when he says:—"Our theory of government has no place for a State except in the Union." And again:—"Our Government, wisely adapted to its own proper functions, is utterly devoid of those habits and unequipped with those instruments which fit a centralized Government to exercise authority in remote States over local affairs. Every attempt to perform such duties has resulted in mistakes which have excited the nation." And this admirable passage:—"To keep half a score of States under Federal authority, but without national ties and responsibilities; to oblige the central authority to govern half the territory of the Union by Federal civil officers and by the army, is not only a policy uncongenial to our ideas and principles, but pre-eminently dangerous to the spirit of the Government. However humane the ends sought and the motives, it is, in fact, a course of instruction preparing our Government to be despotic, and familiarizing our people to a stretch of authority which can never be other than dangerous to liberty."

We have taken these passages almost at random; there is hardly a line in the letter which is not equally luminous and persuasive. We call particular attention to the victorious but somewhat trenchant logic with which he explodes the argument founded on the dangers of admitting the Southern members into Congress. It is too long for insertion here, and as it could not be expressed in fewer words than Mr. Beecher has used, we should only impair its force by any attempt at aoridgment. Mr. Beecher's honest scorn of the pusillanimity which fears that the weakened South, with its few representatives, will get the upper hand in our politics, is so well supported by solid and masculine reasoning, that he compels the reader's concurrence in his conclusion, that if the North, with its mighty preponderance, is so demoralized by the war and so besotted by grovelling interests as to allow this to take place, the South is the nobler and manlier section, and deserves to rule, on the principle that the tools belong to him that can handle them. "In such a case," he says, "the South will not only control the Government, but it ought to do it!" The soldiers and sailors, who are the manliest and most self-reliant part of our population, will fully sympathize with the manliness of this declaration. If the South, few as it is in numbers and weak as it is in resources, has such superior vigor of character as to surmount its disadvantages and bestride the country like a Colossus,

"And we petty men
Walk about under its huge legs
To find ourselves dishonorable graves,"

then it is time we had a master to govern us. Shame on such abdication of manhood! and thanks to Mr. Beecher for his scornful and trenchant exposure of it!

The part of the letter in which Mr. Beecher discusses the prospects of the freedmen is perhaps the best thing in it. His views are so imbued with a courageous social philosophy; they evince so much enlightened reflection on the nature of civilization and the laws of progress; they are so tempered by a wise humanity, that they do equal credit to his understanding and his moral nature. The keenness and impetuosity of Mr. Beecher's earlier years have ripened into a full maturity of sober strength which makes his productions as wise as they were always eloquent and effective.

Great thanks are due to the committee for giving Mr. Beecher the opportunity for this seasonable expression of his well-weighed views, which bear the marks of having been formed with great care and deliberation.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of Rev DANIEL SHERIDAN, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of MICHAEL F KEENAN, Administrator d. b. n. of Estate of Rev. DANIEL SHERIDAN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, 17 September 10, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Room No. 2, WETHERILL HOUSE, in the city of Philadelphia
8 24 imw5t C. P. CLARKE, Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—PERSONS INdebted to the Estate of the late CHARLES S. WAYNE will please make payment to, and those having claims against the estate will present them to
EDW. C. WAYNE,
Acting Executor,
8 11 s6w* No. 1113 MOUST VERNON Street.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,
8 27 §4p PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street

342 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 342 SOUTH Street below Fourth. 4 6m

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED confidentially on all recent, local, chronic, and constitutional diseases, at his old establishment northwest corner of Third and Union streets. 8 14 6m

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 South THIRD Street,
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
U. S. 6s OF 1881.
5-20s, OLD AND NEW.
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES. 8 7 2m

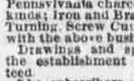
U. S. SECURITIES.
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. PHILADELPHIA. | 3 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 21 §

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK HAS REMOVED
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET
1 17 4p

5'20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES.
7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES'
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
1 7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.



PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines etc.
Sole Agents for N. Bylleux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS.
OFFICE,
No. 65 N FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 15 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 1866
An Army Medical Board, to consist of Brevet Colonel J. B. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., President; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon, U. S. A.; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Heger, Surgeon, U. S. A.; and Brevet Major Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New York city on the 20th of September, next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.
Applicants must be over 21 years of age, and physically sound.
Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, United States Army, and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical Service of the Army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and time and place of service, and testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.
No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.
There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress approved July 28, 1866
JOSEPH K. BARNES,
8 11 smw29t Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
7 23 3m] CORNER OF RACE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BINGHAM HOUSE,
Eleventh and Market Streets, Philada.
This new and elegant house is now open for the reception of guests, with all the appointments of a first class Hotel.
CURLIS DAVIS,
9 1 12t PROPRIETOR.

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.
On and after August 27, the rates will be reduced to $3 per day.
Hotel remains open until OCTOBER 1.
8 21 12t
J. F. CAKE.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
Will Remain Open This Season Later than Usual.
Persons visiting us late in August or early in September will find it a very pleasant portion of the sea shore season, and have the benefit of a certainty in securing ocean-front rooms.
GEORGE J. BOLTON,
8 18 3w Proprietor.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY.
CHOICE ROOMS can now be had at this favorite House.
W. T. CALEB.
OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1. 8 17

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.
This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.
The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public.
McNUTT & MASON,
8 22 tf PROPRIETORS.

FOR CAPE MAY.
Commencing TUESDAY, August 28, 1866. Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—
3 P. M., due at Cape Island at 7 P. M.
Returning will leave Cape Island—
8 A. M., due in Philadelphia at 11:37.
Ticket Offices, at Ferry foot of Market street, and No 828 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel.
Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No 828 Chesnut street, can by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express.
8 28 J VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT TOBACCO, SEVERAL HUNDRED HOGSHEADS OF FINE VIRGINIA LEAF.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, CUSTOM HOUSE, RICHMOND, Va., August 5, 1866.
In compliance with instructions from H. A. Risley, Esq., Supervising Special Agent, there will be sold, to the highest bidder, at public auction, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of September next, at WINSTON'S BUILDING, corner of FOURTEENTH and CARY Streets, in the city of RICHMOND, Virginia, the following described
CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY, VIZ:—
TWO HUNDRED (OR MORE) HOGSHEADS LEAF TOBACCO.
FIVE HUNDRED BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.
The Leaf Tobacco has been gathered from the counties of Bedford, Roanoke, Franklin, Campbell, Henry, Patrick, Halifax, Prince Edward, Pittsylvania, Mecklenburg and Charlotte, comprising all the good tobacco lands in the State. Much of it is of the finest quality, suitable for "wrappers," and has been well cured and preserved. This sale presents opportunities to the manufacturer and dealer rarely offered. Should the demand warrant, some three or four hundred hogsheads more may be added to the sale, which will complete the disposition of Virginia Tobacco for Government account.
Samples of each hogshead will be ready for inspection at the salesroom ten days preceding the day of sale.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
JOHN S. LOOMIS,
8 15 8w Assistant Special Agent.

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO., beg most respectfully to call the attention of the public at large to their newly-invented Patent,
THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST,
which, by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the prevention of burglaries, etc.
The following are some of its great advantages:—
1st. Simplicity of construction, cheapness and ease in application, so that a servant or child may set it.
2d. Freedom from danger to persons or property.
3d. Universality of application to any part of a Door, Window, Grating, Shutter, Gate, Garden, Preserve, Fish Pond etc.
4th. It gives a check to burglars by alarming the inmates, neighbors and police.
5th. The mind is relieved from much painful anxiety in female loneliness or old age, especially when articles of great value are kept in the house.
6th. It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten on chamber doors.
7th. Its construction is simple and not liable to get out of order.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY INSTRUMENT.
We have put our article at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, inclusive of 25 caps, and it cannot be got cheaper either from us or from our agents. For further particulars inquire of or address,
STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO.,
Office, No. 534 WALNUT Street,
Room No. 18.
We will send the ALARMIST to any part of the country on receipt of price, and 25 cents extra for postage.
Country Agents wanted. 6 29 3m

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES.
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
wfm§ No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

WHAT IS THE BEST CURE FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, ETC.?

THEOBALD'S BOOTS,
No. 703 CALLOWHILL STREET,
He makes the Lasts to suit the Feet, and Boots Shoes, etc. etc. to fit the feet. TRY HIM. (8 16 1m

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
8 10 § GOLDSMITHS' HALL, LIBRARY Street

LUMBER.

1866.—FLOORING! FLOORING!!
FLOORING! FLOORING!!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
5-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1866.—PLASTERING LATHS!!
PLASTERING LATHS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLK. AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS.
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

UNITED STATES BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 7 19 2m

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 6 26 §

COAL.

ONE TRIAL
SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.
—
WHITNEY & HAMILTON,
LEHIGH,
SCHUYLKILL,
AND BITUMINOUS
COAL,
No. 935 North NINTH Street,
Above Poplar, East Side. [6 2

JAMES O'BRIEN
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL.
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 6§

HAZLETON LEHIGH COAL
A SPECIALTY.
R. W. PATRICK & CO.,
No. 304 NORTH BROAD STREET.
Would solicit orders for the above Coal, which they have always on hand, together with their celebrated
RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL COAL.
8 25 smw6m]

COAL! COAL! COAL!
The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL, prepared expressly for family use constantly on hand in my Yard No. 1517 CALLOWHILL Street under cover, delivered on short notice, well picked and free of slate, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secure your custom.
JOHN A. WILSON,
Successor to W. L. FOULK.
PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866 8 28 6t

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE. No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—H. G. LIBERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Brace Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady.

GREAT SAVING OF TIME, LABOR, AND MONEY.
FLANDERS' PATENT
PORTABLE CYLINDER BORING MACHINE
Marine and Stationary Engines, Blast Cylinders, Pumps and Corliss Valves bored out without removing them from their present positions.
Engines bored, of every size and build, either when vertical, horizontal or inclined, from 10 to 300 horse-power, by removing only one or both heads and piston. This is the only true way to bore a cylinder as no part of the machinery is moved from its present place, except what is mentioned above. A great amount of time is saved, as the work is completed in less than one fourth the time otherwise required.
All orders promptly attended to.
L. B. FLANDERS & CO.,
No. 1625 POPLAR Street, Philadelphia.
No. 78 North WILLIAM Street, New York.
We refer to:—J. P. Morris, Towne & Co; M. W. Baldwin & Co.; N. Rowland & Co.; William H. Thomas & Co.; J. B. Bruner & Sons; A. Jenks & Sons, of Philadelphia; Lehigh Zinc Works, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; Trenton Iron Co., Trenton, N. J.; Reject Mahanna & Co., Reading, Pa.; McCormick & Co., Harrisburg, Pa.; Howes & Phillips, Newark, N. J.; and the Corliss Engine Co., Providence, R. I. 8 14 1m

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·50, $1·75, $1·75.
H. DIXON
(18w fm No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

ALL'S WELL.

BY HARRIET McEWEN KIMBALL.

The day is ended. Ere I sink to sleep
My weary spirit seeks repose in Thine:
Father! forgive my trespasses, and keep
This little life of mine.

With loving kindness curtain thou my bed,
And cool in rest my burning pilgrim-feet;
Thy pardon be the pillow for my head—
So shall my sleep be sweet.

At peace with all the world, dear Lord, and Thee,
No fears my soul's unwavering faith can shake,
All's well! whichever side the grave for me
The morning light may break!

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional Local Items see Fifth Page.]

ANOTHER FIREMAN'S RIOT—SEVERAL PERSONS SEVERELY INJURED.—Before daylight yesterday morning a rope-walk, near Moyamensing avenue and Tasker street, was set on fire, seemingly with the intention of drawing certain fire companies to that locality. The Franklin Engine Company drew their carriage down Third street, and when near Greenwich an attack was made upon them. A number of pistols were fired, which drove the members from the rope, and forced them to leave the carriage in possession of the attacking party. It was then hurried to a lot near Front and Dickerson streets, and maliciously broken. Police officers afterwards got possession of it and returned it to the owners. In the attack made upon the Franklin two of the members received flesh wounds. One was shot in the hand and the other in the arm. No arrests were made.

Henry Gentz, who is deaf and dumb, and belongs to the Franklin, was shot in the head and arm. He was taken to the Hospital. The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department examined into the matter yesterday, and came to the conclusion to suspend the Franklin and Shiffler companies for the present.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held on Saturday on the body of Charles Steinmetz, who died from the effects of a stab inflicted in a quarrel with a lad named Francis James.

Several witnesses testified that a game of base ball was being played on the ground on Williamson street, near Second, when Francis James and several companions appeared at the entrance to the grounds. The deceased asked one of the young men if that (pointing to one of them) was James, and on receiving an affirmative answer he struck and kicked James, and both fell to the ground, the deceased being on the top. When the two were parted it was found that Steinmetz was stabbed. He was taken home, where he died on the 29th ultimo. No one saw the blow inflicted, but a witness stated that he saw a knife in the hand of James before he was struck.

The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death from a stab inflicted by James. The accused was committed to answer.

DROWNED.—The Coroner held an inquest on Saturday on the body of James C. Noble, eight years old, who was drowned in the Delaware, at Shackamaxon street wharf. The parents of the lad reside at No. 121 Allen street.

Frederick Lakemeyer, proprietor of the Smith's Island restaurant, and of a lager beer saloon at Carter's alley and Exchange place, was drowned on Saturday night in the Delaware, below Chesnut street. Mr. Lakemeyer was about to cross to the island in a small boat, accompanied by a son of the late proprietor of the island, and in stepping into it he missed his footing and dropped into the water. Young Smith leaped after him, and made every effort to save him, but was unsuccessful. Deceased was about fifty years old, well known among the German residents of the city, and much esteemed. The body was not recovered.

LIGHT FINGERED.—A young man, who gave the name of James Mason, was arrested on Saturday evening, on one of the Fourth street cars, in the act of stealing the watch of Mr. John Williams, who resides in Catharine street, below Third. Mr. Williams discovered the theft before the thief could slip the watch to a companion, and seized the thief, holding on to him. The fellow then threw the watch out of the window. He was handed over to the Fifth Ward officers, and had a hearing yesterday at the Union street station. He was committed by Alderman Butler to answer.

A LARGE THEFT.—David F. Bergernus was held on Saturday by Alderman Dougherty on the charge of stealing $230. Defendant, it was alleged, went with complainant to a house in the western part of the city, where the latter became intoxicated, and while in that condition the robbery was committed.

SUICIDE.—An unknown man, aged about fifty years, and dressed in a genteel suit of black was found yesterday morning near the farm-house on the Almshouse grounds. The top of his head had been blown off by a pistol, which was found in his hand. No papers or marks on his clothing could be found that would give a clue to his name or residence. The Coroner held an inquest, and took charge of the body.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning William Greenman, aged thirty years, fell from a third-story window of his residence, No. 460 N. Fifth street, and injured himself so seriously that he died in a short time.

FALL.—John Sitter fell from the roof of a building on the Haverford road, at Fortieth street, and broke his collar-bone, besides otherwise injuring himself.

The Romance of Sign-Boards.—The most expensive sign ever painted, appears to have been one by Clarkson, a picture of Shakespeare, for which he was paid $500. Besides this master, and Hogarth, whose "Man loaded with mischief" is still to be seen at No. 414 Oxford street, signs were painted by John Baker, Charles Catton, John Baptist, Cipriani, Samuel Wale, Richard Wilson, George Moreland, Ibbetston, David Cox, the elder Crome, Harlow, who appended to his production the initials of Sir Thomas Lawrence, Sir Charles Ross, Herring, and Millais. Great men of former ages, also, are known to have painted signs. In the Museum at Basle, in Switzerland, there are two pictures of a school, painted by Holbein when fourteen years old, for a sign of the schoolmaster of the town. "The Mule and the Muleteer," in the Sutherland Collection, is said to have been painted for Correggio as a sign for an inn. A similar legend is told about the "Young Bull" of Paul Potter in the Museum of the Hague, in Holland, which is reported to have been painted for a butcher's signboard. "The Chaste Susannah" (*la Chaste Susanne*) was formerly a fine stone bas-relief in the Rue Aux Feves, Paris; it was attributed to Goujon, and bought as such by an amateur. A plaster cast of it now occupies its place. Watteau executed a sign for a milliner on the Pont Notre Dame, which was thought sufficiently good to be engraved. Horace Vernet has the name of having produced some signs in his younger days; and there is still at the present time a sign of the White Horse, in one of the villages in the neighborhood of Paris, which is pointed out as a work of Guericault. According to the list of signs in London for the year 1864, the most common is the "King's Arms," of which the authors enumerate 89. Next in order comes the "Red Lion," 73. This is an heraldic sign. Doubtless it originated with the badge of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, married to Constance, daughter of Don Pedro the Cruel, King of Leon and Castile. The Duke bore the lion rampant gules of Leon as his cognizance, to represent his claim to the throne of Castile, when that was occupied by Henry de Trastamare. In after years it may often have been used to represent the lion of Scotland. The favorites of sign-boards afford ample scope for the moralist. Perhaps Henry VIII has had a greater share of this kind of posthumous glory than any other man, not even excepting Shakespeare. He is moreover the oldest whose portrait is at all authentic. And he has lasted well down to the present day. Many a "King's Head" still shows traces of "Bluff King Hal." The authors have hit upon the true reason. "His personal appearance, doubtless, more than his character as a king, was at the bottom of this popular favor. He looked the personification of jollity and good cheer, and when the evil passions expressed by his face were lost under the clumsy brush of the sign-painter, there remained nothing but a merry, 'beery-looking' Bacchus, eminently adapted for a public-house sign." Perhaps only one sovereign in the world ever gave origin to so absurd a sign as "Tumbling-down Dick," an honor which belongs to Richard Cromwell.

—Mr. Edmund O'Rourke, better known as Mr. Falconer, who was formerly manager of Drury Lane Theatre, London, has just passed his last examination in bankruptcy. He had been eleven weeks in prison, and, as there was no opposition on the part of the creditors, the desired order of discharge was granted.

—There were 178 divorces in San Francisco last year.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
WM. E. SINN & CO.....Lessees.
Doors open at 7 15 Curtain rises at 8.
MONDAY EVENING, September 3,
GRAND OPENING OF THE
REGULAR FALL AND WINTER SEASON
The Management are gratified to be able to announce that they have secured the services of the distinguished lyric tragedienne.
VESTVALI,
who will commence a
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT,
appearing for the first time in this city, in her great impersonation of
BIANCA,
in the beautiful Play, in five acts, entitled
FAZIO; OR, THE ITALIAN WIFE.
The performance will consist of Dean Milman's beautiful Tragedy, in five acts entitled
FAZIO;
OR, THE ITALIAN WIFE.
Bianca.....VESTVALI
Supported by the
STRENGTH OF THE NEW COMPANY.
To conclude with the favorite Farce
BROTHER BILL AND ME,
in which several favorites will appear.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, September 8,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
FALL AND WINTER SEASON.
MR. J. S. CLARKE
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.
MONDAY EVENING, September 3,
MR CLARKE
in two of his popular characters.
Sheridan's brilliant Comedy, in two acts, of
THE RIVALS,
with a distribution of the characters which
CANNOT BE SURPASSED IN AMERICA
Mr J. S. CLARKE as.....Bob Acres
Mr. J. B. Roberts as.....Falkland
Mr. C. Walcot, Jr., as.....Captain Absolute
Mr. W. A. Chapman as.....Sir Anthony
Mr O. S. Fawcett as.....Sir Lucius O'Trigger
Mr. J. M. Barron as.....Fag
Miss Annie Graham as.....Julia
Mrs. C. Walcot as.....Lydia Languish
Miss Effie Germon as.....Lucy
Mrs W. A. Chapman as.....Mrs. Malaprop
To conclude with
CLARKE'S TOODLES.
CLARKE'S TOODLES.
8 31 BOX BOOK OPEN.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Begins at quarter to 8 o'clock.
FIRST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
MRS. JOHN DREW
MRS. JOHN DREW
in a new Play.
MONDAY AND EVERY NIGHT,
J. Westland Marston's great Play of
THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE.
Hester Lorrington.....Mrs. JOHN DREW
SUPPORTED BY THE FULL COMPANY.
Time—The present. Scene—The Isle of Wight
FRIDAY—Benefit of Mrs. JOHN DREW.
MONDAY—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.
Prices as usual. Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
H. A. EARNSHAW.....Sole Lessee and Manager.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE CHARMING
WORRELL SISTERS.
SOPHIE, IRENE AND JENNIE,
who, during the past week, have been received at every performance with the greatest applause and delight by immense audiences.
Second week of the popular comedian,
MR. T. L. DONNELLY.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,
September 3 and 4,
will be presented the fairy extravaganza, by J. R. Planche, Esq., entitled
THE INVISIBLE PRINCE:
OR, THE ISLAND OF TRANQUIL DELIGHTS.
To conclude with the Great Local Drama, entitled
THE FIREMEN OF PHILADELPHIA:
OR, THE BROAD STREET HEIRESS.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 3m J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

ASSEMBLY BUILDING,
LARGE HALL, TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
MR. ROBERT HELLER'S
SALLE DIABOLIQUE.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, September 3,
with an entire new programme.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.
Doors open at 7. Commence at 8.
Admission, 50 cents. Secured seats, 75 cents. 9 3 6t

MÆNNERCHOR ORCHESTRA.—The active members are hereby notified that the regular weekly meetings for practice will be resumed on THURSDAY EVENING, September 6, 1866, at 8 o'clock, at the Maennerchor Hall, No. 246 DILLWYN Street. Punctual attendance is requested. Amateurs desiring to join are cordially invited to attend, or call upon the undersigned.
WILLIAM WOLSIEFFER, Conductor,
8 21 24 28 31s4 6 6t* No. 217 VINE Street.

TO RENT.

A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED
AND VENTILATED
ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR
OF THE
"Evening Telegraph" Building,
No. 108 South THIRD Street,
TO RENT,
With or without steam power. Apply in the office, first floor.

EXCURSIONS.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS
ON THE SCHUYLKILL,
The beautiful little steamers
SILVER WAVE AND SILVER STAR,
Now running from Fairmount to Falls of Schuylkill, will leave Fairmount as follows, viz.:—At 7 20, 8 05, 8 50, 9 35, 10 20, 11 05, 11 50 A. M. And at 12 35, 1 20, 2 05, 2 50 3 35, 4 20, 5 05, 5 50, and 6 35 P. M.
Returning, leave the Falls at 7 20, 8 05, 8 50, 9 35, 10 20 11 05, 11 50 A. M.; and 12 35, 1 20, 2 05, 2 50, 3 35, 4 20, 5 05 5 50, and 6 35 P. M.
FARE.—To Laurel Hill and the Falls, 15 cents; Columbia Bridge or Washington Retreat, 10 cents. Excursion Tickets to Falls or Laurel Hill, 25c. Picnics and Sunday Schools taken at a liberal reduction. [5 9 2p ws

DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.
DR. C. L. MUNNS
21 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

NEEDLES'
COMPOUND
CAMPHOR TROCHES,
Positive Preventive of
CHOLERA,
Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus,
Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist,
12th & Race Sts., Phila.
50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'
NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,
UNDER AUSPICES OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
AT GROVER'S THEATRE,
On Thursday Evening, August 2, 1866.
POSTPONED UNTIL
THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 11.

300,000 *Tickets will be sold at $1 each—75,000 Presents Awarded, valued at $250,000! $25,000 of the Profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, $2500 to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum. The balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, Washington, D. C.*

One Present to Every Four Tickets.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM
OWENS & CO.,
Military and Naval Law Office,
No. 527 CHESNUT Street, Opposite the State House,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Also sent to any part of the country promptly by mail

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED.

Three-story Brick residence, in street between sixth and Seventh.....	$18,000
1 Three-story Brick residence, second street, near E.....	10,000
1 Three story brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N.....	8,000
1 Two story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N.....	5,000
1 Two story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N.....	5,000
2 Fine City Lots, on Seventh street, north..	4,000
1 Splendid Carriage, Horses, and Harness complete.....	4,000
1 Splendid Diamond Ring.....	2,000
1 Set Diamonds complete (Pin, Ear Rings and Rings.....	1,500
1 Grand Piano (Steinway).....	1,500
1 Solid Silver Tea Set.....	1,000
10 Grand Pianos, $600 each.....	6,000
10 Grand Pianos, $500 each.....	5,000
100 Gents' Gold Watches, $200 each.....	20,000
50 Ladies' Gold Watches, $125 each.....	6,250
5 Grand Melodeons, $200 each.....	1,000
80 American-case silver Watches, $75 each..	6,000
75 Hunting do $40 each..	3,000
50 Diamond Rings, $100 to $200 each.....	7,500
25 Diamond Pins, $100 each.....	2,500
40 Sewing Machines, $100 each.....	4,000
20 do $75 each.....	1,500
20 Silver-plated Tea Sets $75 each.....	1,500
50 Silver Casters, $25 each.....	1,200
5,000 Clocks, Albums, Jewelry, &c., $3 to $10 each.....	27,000
10,000 Tea and Table Spoons, &c. $2 to $5 each..	25,000
10,000 Gold Pens, Sleeve Buttons, &c., $1 to $3 each.....	14,000
49,453 Books, Cutlery, Engravings, &c., $1 to $10 each.....	50,000
Total.....	$250,000

The awards will be made after the Concert on the stage of the theatre, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same.

Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to Agents and Ticket-holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear in the list, they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at all the principal Hotels, Book, and Music Stores in the city, and at the Headquarters, in the Mammoth Fair Building, for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the orphans of our fallen comrades.

CARD.—A large number of tickets remaining unsold, it will be necessary to postpone the drawing until THURSDAY, the 11th of October, 1866, at which time it will positively occur.

The many swindling schemes that have been presented to the public during the past few months, somewhat delayed our sales, until we were able to satisfy the people throughout the country that this enterprise was genuine, and solely for charitable purposes. The Directors are confident of the sale of every ticket, and have allotted sufficient time to guarantee the same without any further postponement.

Maj. H. A. HALL, Pres. Soldiers' and Sailors' Union.
Col. CHAS. E. CAPEHART,
Maj. M. H. ALBURGER,
WILLIAM S. MORSE, } Managing Directors.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 26, 1866.
Whereas H. A. Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 2d of August next have made due application to E. Clephan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Collection District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise is to be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to such "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise free from all charge, whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise.
E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

We refer, by permission, to
Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C. Schenck, M. C., Ohio.
General Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.
General John R. Ketcham, M. C., N. Y
General James G. Blunt, Kansas.
General J. B. Kendrick, Iowa.
General D. C. McCallum, D. C.
General O. V. Dayton, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, M. C., Mich.
Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Penna.
D. G. Forney, Esq., D. C.
Major J. F. Dougherty, N. Y.
Hon. Richard Wallach, Mayor of Washington, D. C.
Hon. Henry Wilson, U. S. S.
Hon. William D. Kelley, M. C., Penna.
Hon. Kellian V. Whaley, M. C., West Va.
Hon. Eben C. Ingerso l, M. C., Ill.
Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C., Conn.
Hon. A. H. Laflin, M. C., N. Y.
Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penna.
Hon. William A. Newell, M. C., N. J.
Hon. George W. Julian, M. C., Ind.
Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penna.
Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa.
Hon. B. F. Wade, U. S. Senator, Ohio
Hon. G. P. Latham, M. C., W. Va.
Hon. Benj. E. Wilson, M. C., Ohio.
Gen. Hoys M. C., Ohio.
William E. Owens, Esq., Philadelphia. [8 16 to6

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
NIGHTLY.
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT AND
And EVERY NIGHT, in connexion with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-16§

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. COR. OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS
The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscriptions all day and evenings.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.
Terms for Instruction, 3 months.....$4 00
Terms for self-practice, 3 months.....$5 00
For particulars send for a circular or give us a call.
8 30 3m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
8 20§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

FINE GOLD WATCHES.
To Sojourners in our City.
We call special attention of the sojourners in our city to the
FINE WATCH AND SILVERWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 South SECOND Street,
Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Jewelry, etc., of any in the city. A splendid assortment of SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Remember
W. W. CASSIDY,
8 16§ No. 12 South SECOND Street.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
Having increased their facilities for
FINE WATCH REPAIRING,
invite the attention of the public.
All work warranted for one year. 5 26

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of
Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 25

SILVER AND PLATED GOODS
OF THE
Most Superior Workmanship,
AT THE
NEW STORE
No. 704 ARCH STREET.
The undersigned (late of the famous Rogers Bros Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of SILVER and PLATED WARE, at No. 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods and those who may patronize our store will find our plated goods far superior to any ever imported, and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be.
8 20§ BOWMAN & LEONARD.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
MUSICAL BOXES.
A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.
FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 15mth6rp Below Fourth,

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 1§ Solid Silver-Ware.

RICH JEWELRY
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

THE EYE AND EAR.
DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS,
THROAT, LUNG, AND CHEST DISEASES
CATARRH AND ASTHMA,
Disordered Functions of
THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS
MORBID AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER,
WEAKNESS OF NERVES, AND GENERAL
DEBILITY OF THE WHOLE SYSTEM,
Treated with unprecedented success by
DR. VON MOSCHZISKER,
No. 1031 WALNUT Street.
The following GENTLEMEN, who have lately been cured under the treatment of Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, have kindly permitted him to refer to them, and they would gladly bear testimony to the amount of BENEFIT derived from his TREATMENT:—
T. B. McCREARY, Esq., No. 209 Walnut street.
—SHOEMAKER, Esq., No. 205½ Walnut street.
ALAN WOOD, Jr., Esq., No. 519 Arch street.
C. B. GREEN, Esq., No. 25 North Seventh street.
C. J. LOLLOWAY, Esq., No. 505 Market street.
J. COOPER, Esq., No. 3 North Front street.
Dr. DAVIDSON, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets.
General KILBURN, U. S. A., Girard street.
T. W. SWEENEY, Esq., U. S. Assessor of the Second District.
T. BARY, Esq., President of the Nineteenth Ward Public Schools.
Rev. C. BARR, Philadelphia Conference.
Hundreds of other names, all persons who would be carefully conscientious to whom they would permit the indorsement of their names can be examined at his OFFICE, No. 1031 WALNUT Street.

THE ATOMIZER.
Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER asserts with the utmost confidence that his system of treating LUNG, THROAT, CHEST Diseases, CATARRH, ASTHMA, and all maladies of the digestive organs, by the use of the ATOMIZER, is the only reliable one. Since the introduction of this system cases have been brought to his office. No. 1031 WALNUT Street, in which every other possible means have been fruitlessly employed, but readily yielded to his treatment.
The ATOMIZER is an APPARATUS constructed on scientific principles, which, by a mechanical arrangement, either by atmospheric pressure or steam, converts any medicine into a fine SPRAY, and readily conveys it into the BRONCHIAL TUBES or LUNGS, with the RESPIRATORY CURRENT. The medicines submitted to the action of this APPARATUS lose nothing of their CHEMICAL VALUE, as in other preparations, but are received into the RESPIRATORY ORGANS in their full MEDICINAL STRENGTH.
SURGICAL OPERATIONS ON THE EYE.
ALL SURGICAL OPERATIONS on the Eyes, such as Cataract, Artificial Pupil, Cross Eyes, etc., skilfully performed. 7 25rp

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 420 CHESNUT STREET,
Nearly Opposite the Post Office,
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 9 1§

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain indenture of mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me, as mortgagee in trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $350,000 which mortgage is dated the 1st day of November, A. D. 1860, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 6th day of November, A. D. 1860, in Mortgage Book "B," pages 107, 108, 109, 110, and 111, do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the said bonds and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage expose to Public Sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the City of Philadelphia on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866 upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, from the point of intersection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, at or near Tyrone Station in Blair county, to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known and designated as "The Intersection," being about 6½ miles and one quarter from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone Station, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said company, adjacent to or connected with, or on the line of said section of three and one quarter miles of road, and all the tolls, incomes, issues and profits to be derived and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots or stations between said points on said section of three and one-quarter miles of road, with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool-houses, coal houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot-grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and Company.

The said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad extending from said Tyrone Station, Blair county, to and through the borough of Phillipsburg, in Centre county, is about 23½ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter.

Payment on account of the said balance of purchase money to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds and coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend, and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid as aforesaid, the said Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.
6 11 m3m Philadelphia.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS, THE GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM AND REFINING COMPANY,
Of St. Louis, Missouri,
Did, on the fifteenth day of March, A. D. 1866, convey to the undersigned, as Trustee, the lands and premises hereafter described, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note made by said Company, and bearing even date with said trust deed, for the sum of thirteen thousand dollars, payable to Charles W. Ford, or to his order, ninety days after the date thereof, with lawful interest, and also to secure the repayment to said Ford of such moneys as he might expend in sending from St. Louis aforesaid suitable persons, to be selected by him to examine the lands in said deed described, and to investigate the titles thereof; such expenses to be repaid within ninety days after the date of said deed.

And whereas, it was in and by said deed provided, that in case the said Company should make default in the payment of the moneys secured by said note or in the payment of the expenses of sending such agents as aforesaid, with interest, that the said Trustee might proceed to sell the property in said deed described or any part thereof, at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, at the east front of the Court House in St. Louis, or cash, first giving twenty days' public notice of the time, terms, and place of said sale in some newspaper printed in St. Louis and in Philadelphia.

And whereas, default has been made in the payment of the moneys secured by said deed: Notice is therefore hereby given that the subscriber, as such Trustee, will, on the FIFTH day of SEPTEMBER A. D. Eighteen hundred and sixty-six between the hours of twelve and one o'clock P. M., sell at Public Vendue to the highest bidder, for cash, the lands in said deed mentioned and which are described as follows:—

First—One equal undivided one sixteenth part of all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the township of Harmony, Venango county, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows:—

Beginning at a white oak, thence by land of Daniel Fleming, north one-half degree, west one hundred and thirty-eight and two-tenths perches to a post; thence by land formerly of William Neill, north eighty-nine degrees, west one hundred and nineteen perches to a post and stones; thence by the residue of the same tract (warranted to James Hullings) south one degree west eighty-one and a half perches to a chestnut; thence by the same south eighty-nine degrees, east eighty-four perches to a red oak, thence by the same south one degree, west fifty-six and a half perches to a white oak, and thence by the same south eighty-nine degrees, east thirty-eight perches to the place of beginning, containing seventy acres, eleven perches, and the usual allowance of six per cent., be the same more or less; it being part of a larger tract of land which was surveyed on a warrant to James Hullings, dated the 16th day of February, 1787, and confirmed unto the said James Hullings by patent from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania dated the 14th day of August, A. D. 1820, as in and by the same enrolled in Patent Book H, vol. 42, page 122, will more fully appear; and conveyed by the said James Hullings to John White by deed dated the 9th day of March, A. D. 1845 and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Venango county, the 5th day of June A. D. 1846 in Deed Book K, page 265 and conveyed by the said John White to Harvey S. Easton, by deed dated April 11, 1865.

The aforesaid one equal undivided one-sixteenth part of the above described seventy acres, eleven perches, and the usual allowance of six per cent. by said trust deed conveyed was conveyed subject in common with the other owners thereof, to all leases which were upon said lands at the time of the execution of the said deed from John White to Harvey S. Easton, and all leases upon any part thereof, and all the rights of the lessees given and granted at the time of, or prior to the execution of the said deed to Harvey S. Easton.

Second—And also all the undivided quarter—excepting the one acre on which an oil well is nearly completed, which is not included in said deed, neither the acre of land nor the well thereon—of that tract or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the township of Cornplanter, in the county of Venango, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz.:—Beginning at a post on the east bank of Oneasta creek, at the corner of land of Henry Kiser, thence by land of said Kiser east seventy perches to a post and stones; thence by land of Kennedy south one hundred and ninety two perches to a maple; thence by land of John Wentworth west one hundred and thirty perches to a chestnut; thence by land of Towner and Brent north sixty-two perches to the bank of Oneasta creek; thence up said creek north twenty-five degrees east one hundred and eighteen and a half perches to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and thirty acres, more or less; being the same premises formerly owned by Samuel Hunter, and conveyed by W. J. Hunter and Samuel and wife, to Reuben D. Baldwin, and to said Reuben D. Baldwin to George B. Lincoln, by deed dated the eleventh day of February, A. D. 1865.

It is understood by and between the parties to said deed, that the grantee in said deed is, on a division of said farm whenever made, to have one fourth of the entire farm, but not to have any part of the acre above reserved.

Third—And also, the undivided sixteenth part in common with that other tract or parcel of land, situate in the township of Cornplanter in said county of Venango, known as located in tract, number one hundred and twenty-one (121), of the Holland Land Company's land, being a part of Reynolds' farm so called, bounded and described as follows:—

Beginning at a post in the north line of said tract, No. 121, at a point 23 1-10 perches west of the northeast corner of said tract it being the northwest corner of said farm; thence southwardly along the west line of said farm sixteen rods to a post; thence eastwardly and parallel with the north line of the whole tract fifty rods to a post; thence northwardly and parallel with the west line of the farm sixteen rods to a post in the north line of said tract; and thence west along said line fifty rods to the place of beginning, containing five acres of land, be the same more or less, and known as Murdoch and Benning's map by E. R. Sherman's name being printed on said location.

Subject to all outstanding leases on said premises made by Sherman and Guild it being the intention of said deed to convey one-sixteenth in common of the land in interests and one sixteenth of the rents to be received from said premises already due.
Dated June 21, 1866.
6 13 m4t WILLISTON SPENCER, Trustee.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

I, B. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, of the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me, as mortgagee in trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $500,000, which mortgage is dated the 1st day of February, A. D. 1861, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 4th day of February A. D. 1861 in mortgage book B, page 118 etc., and in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 26th day of February A. D. 1861 in mortgage book E, page 496, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed, of the holders of more than $20,000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage, expose to public sale, and sell to the highest and best bidder, by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the City of Philadelphia on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866 upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from Tyrone Station, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Phillipsburg, in Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1866.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, August 25, 1866.—Delegates to the Loyal Southern Union Convention are requested, on their arrival, to call at the headquarters of the National Union Club, No. 1105 Chesnut street, and register their names. They will consider the building at their entire service during their residence in this city.

Citizens of Philadelphia anxious to extend their hospitality to our Union brethren of the South will please report at once how many gentlemen they can entertain.

It is requested that during the session of this Loyal Convention of true Southern Union men, our fellow-citizens shall display the Union flag from the shipping, public buildings, business places, and private residences generally.

JOHN E. ADDICKS, Chairman.
A. M. WALKINSHAW, Secretary.

The Southern Loyalists.

THE spontaneous and hearty welcome accorded to the Southern Unionists assembled in Convention in this city to-day, is a well-deserved tribute to men who have exhibited the virtues of patriotism and loyalty in their highest forms. During the whole of the war there was nothing that appealed more powerfully to the sympathies of the North than the fact that in almost every Southern State there was a remnant of loyal men who, under every discouragement, and in the face of every danger, still remained true to the old flag. The devotion of these men to the country in those dark and trying hours, when they were cut off from all communication with the North; when Rebel armies invaded their homes, and drove them for refuge to the mountains and caves, and outrage and murder were their daily portion for long and dreary months—their steadfastness, their fidelity, and their faith in the final triumph of the right, gave to the word patriotism a new and illustrious significance, and constituted a scene of moral heroism such as the world has rarely witnessed!

It is these men and their representatives who are now with us. They are men of noble character and of tested fidelity. They come to consult with the great Union party of the nation concerning the common welfare of the whole country. They carry no Executive pardons in their pockets to prove their loyalty by; they have no broken oaths of allegiance with which to demonstrate their fidelity to the Constitution and laws of the land; they have no stains of loyal blood upon their garments, no scars received in fighting against the country, with which to show that they are "good Union men."

The opinions of these men are worthy of our highest respect. Their knowledge of the character, temper, and designs of the late Rebels is perfect. Their judgment of the policy and measures necessary to restore order, security, and good government to the South must command our most serious attention. They are not here as politicians seeking to renew old alliances and to recover lost power. They are here to give us a true account of things as they now exist in the Rebel States. Many of them are once more virtual exiles for opinion's sake. The re-establishment of the power of that Government for which they braved and suffered everything has not brought them security. The old flag for which they watched and waited and longed has come, but it affords them no shelter. The scowl of the Rebel and the knife of the assassin greet them in their homes. They come to us for sympathy and encouragement and help. Shall they not have it? Is it a fit termination of the war, a proper reward for all our toil and sufferings, that Union men are no longer safe in their Southern homes? We know the response that these questions will meet with from the intelligent and loyal masses of the North.

Our Indian System—Gen. Pope's Strictures.

MAJOR-GENERAL POPE has just written a comprehensive and able letter upon our Indian system, which contains many suggestions worthy of careful consideration. He discusses at considerable length the "reservation system," as it has grown up and been extended from time to time. In carrying out this system, two distinct lines of policy have been adopted by the Government. North of the Ohio river the various Indian tribes have been located upon temporary reservations just upon the verge of the white settlements, to be removed further west from time to time as the advance of population has rendered their presence inconvenient and dangerous. Commenting upon the practical results of this policy, the General uses the following graphic language:—

"The result has been that the various Indian tribes which once inhabited the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Missouri have been again and again removed from one reservation to another, until at last they are found along the western frontier of Missouri and within the limits of Kansas. The evils and difficulties attending their residence on these various reservations, and the suffering of the Indians from want and other causes, have so diminished their numbers, that of the various powerful and populous tribes which once inhabited the great region east of the Mississippi, there now remain but a few insignificant and feeble remnants along the extreme western frontier. What has become of the great tribes famous in our history?—the Delawares, the Shawanees, the Miamis, the Sacs and Foxes, the Pottawattomies, the Winnebagoes, the Kickapoos, and many others equally populous and powerful? A few feeble, helpless, worn-out fragments alone remain of all those great Indian nations! What, too, it might be asked, is the history of the white emigrants—the pioneers of the great States of the West? It is a history full of bloodshed and of horror. For these wretched Indians, reduced, one might suppose, to the last extremity of misery, there is, however, even now no rest. At last, it is found absolutely necessary to remove the few still left to the Indian Territory west of Arkansas. A history so full of bloodshed and of misery, both to Indian and white man, and involving such immense expense to the Government, cannot, even at this day, be read without astonishment and indignation. The process of extermination has been rapid beyond belief, and furnishes a record of inhumanity to both races which will long remain a reproach to the country."

The policy pursued towards the tribes south of the Ohio the General thinks much more humane and effective. He says:—

"Warned, seemingly, by the unfortunate result of the system of reservations pursued north of the Ohio river, the Government, in dealing with the Indians of Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, and other Southern and Southwestern States, so modified this policy of reservations as to obviate many of its evils. An extensive region of country west of the State of Arkansas was selected as "Indian territory," and the tribes inhabiting the Southern States were, after more or less difficulty, at once removed to it without undergoing the intermediate stages which had marked the course of the more Northern Indians. Compare the condition of the Northern and Southern Indians who have at last been brought together in this common territory. The Southern tribes are still numerous and strong, and, so far as Indians can be, prosperous and improving. It is not necessary after what I have already said to describe the condition of the Northern tribes, now first brought into contact with their race from the Southern States. Poor, feeble, helpless, and hopeless, they have at last found a place where it is to be hoped they will be permitted to die in peace, and their tribe and name to vanish from the earth. In this difference in the history of the two great branches of the same race, may be found the difference between a system of reservations located in the country originally occupied by Indians, from which they are only removed from time to time by the pressure of necessity, to other reservations, from which they must again and again be removed for the same reasons, and a system of reservations in a territory selected for the exclusive occupation of Indians, and so far removed from their original country that return to it is impossible."

The General then discusses the question of the disposition to be made of the tribes of the Plains, who are now causing great anxiety by endangering the routes of travel to the mining regions of the interior, and who have become an item of vast expense to the Government on account of the military force required to keep them in order. In regard to these, he proposes to remove them entirely from the country in which they have lived; to carry them to the *rear* instead of to the front of advancing emigration; to march them *towards* instead of *from* the sources of cheap supplies; to place them in the vicinity of society and institutions well organized and well administered, where there is a sound public sentiment, and where the laws are equally enforced against all offenders; where the Indian, secure under the protection of the law, and certain of punishment for any wrong-doing of his own, neither depredates nor is depredated upon; where feelings of kindness and humanity towards the Indian are entertained, and not bitter and relentless hate; where the Indian can be subjected under the best conditions to all the influences of civilization and Christianity, and where his return to his own country is forever hopeless, leaving free and open to the occupation of civilized man the great region which the Indian has thus vacated.

In favor of this proposal the General argues with much force, closing with these remarks:—

"With every tribe of Indians thus removed from the West, a considerable military force would be withdrawn from these remote regions, until finally, with the departure of the Indians, the large and expensive military establishment now kept up on the frontier would cease to exist. Let us consider, too, what wonderful development of the great mining regions and of such agricultural districts as exist amongst them would immediately follow the departure of the Indians from this country. Let us reflect that scenes of brutal massacre and inhuman atrocity would become things of the past, and that the fearful loss of life and property, now familiar in every day's experience, would be spared us in the future. How is it possible for any man, in view of our past history, or in anticipation of the future welfare and prosperity of this great region, west of the Mississippi, to doubt what course both humanity and economy point out in the adjustment of our Indian questions? It seems hardly necessary for me to state that I do not propose to accomplish this deportation of the Indians in a year, or even in ten years. I only wish to adopt some system, and begin to carry it into effect, which looks to an end of Indian wars and massacres. We have too long been the victims of temporary arrangements and of a policy as shiftless and aimless as it is unsatisfactory and inhuman. It is not my purpose to anticipate the time when necessity demands the location of an Indian tribe upon reservations."

General Pope in this able letter has touched upon one of the most important topics of the hour. Something must be done with the Indians of the Plains. They are to-day retarding most disastrously the settlement and development of Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Idaho, and Montana. Each of these Territories has great mineral resources that ought to be developed and added to the wealth of the nation. The expenses of our military system on the frontier, for the purpose of affording protection against the Indians, are simply enormous; and yet the protection is not afforded. What we need is what General Pope urges, a wise and comprehensive system which shall remove the Indians from that entire district of country.

"That Bad Man!"

THE infamous Judge Abel, of New Orleans, is out in a letter against General Sheridan. If Abel had his deserts he would be looking through the grates of a penitentiary, instead of disgracing the judicial ermine, or writing his impudent letters. He was one of the chief plotters in the late massacre, and has fully earned the title Sheridan gives him, of *"that bad man!"*

The Old Cable Recovered.

THE Atlantic telegraph has a station at mid-ocean. The *Great Eastern* picked up the old cable yesterday morning at 4:40 o'clock, spliced it with that in her tanks, and at 7 o'clock commenced paying out again. She is expected to reach Heart's Content, Newfoundland, on next Saturday. Thus the prospect is that we soon shall have two cables in full operation between Europe and America. The first one seems to work admirably, as yet, and the old cable, upon being recovered, was found to be in perfect condition, messages being sent through it immediately to Valentia, and thence to Newfoundland.

WE WERE GLAD to notice in the ranks of the procession escorting the Convention, and heartily cheering its progress, Hon. James M. Scovel, of New Jersey, on whom we can hereafter rely.

RECOVERY OF THE CABLE OF 1865.

The Buoy found Floating in Mid-Ocean—Splice Successfully Made—The Old Cable Working Well—Despatch from the "Great Eastern"—She is Laying the Cable Again—Two Lines to Europe by Saturday—The New Scientific Wonder.

HEART'S CONTENT, September 2.—The following despatch has been received from the Chief Electrician on board the *Great Eastern*. It was sent through the *old cable* to Valentia, and thence by the *new cable* to this place, where it was received this evening:—

"ON BOARD THE 'GREAT EASTERN,' AT SEA, Sunday, September 2.—The Atlantic cable of 1865 was picked up this (Sunday) morning at 4:40 o'clock. The buoy was found in latitude 51 degrees 52 minutes, longitude 36 degrees 3 minutes. The splice was successfully made, and the cable lowered again at 7 o'clock A. M. We are now about seven hundred miles from Heart's Content, paying out the cable (new end) in fine style. Everything is going on well, and we expect to reach the American terminus by Saturday next. The old cable works quite as perfectly as the new one, and is discovered to be entirely intact."

Full Details of the Affair.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., September 2.—The *Terrible* arrived here at noon to-day. She left the cable fleet on Wednesday evening being short of coal and provisions. At that time the *Great Eastern* was starting for a spot one hundred miles east of the point where the cable broke last year, all attempts to successfully raise the cable in the two thousand fathoms' depth having failed.

The following is an abstract from Mr. Beau's diary:—

Sunday, August 12.—The *Great Eastern* joined the *Terrible* and *Albany* at the rendezvous. The *Albany* had hooked the cable previous to the *Great Eastern* coming up and lost it, with two miles of grappling iron.

August 13 and 14.—Drifting.

August 15.—Mr. Canning being satisfied, by the strain on the dynometer increasing to nine and a half tons, that the cable was hooked at 1 o'clock, everything was made ready to let go a large buoy, with a veering rope attached. Here the first disaster occurred, the splice between the grappling rope and buoy having drawn. Fortunately, no one was injured.

August 16.—Drifting.

August 17.—At 11 A. M., ship's time, the cable came to the surface at the bows of the *Great Eastern*, but while all were congratulating themselves on the great success, the cable slipped off the grapnels and disappeared.

From that date up to Wednesday evening, the 29th, we were grappling with varied success. On one occasion the *Albany* brought up two miles of the cable. The weather was very unfavorable. At the time the *Terrible* left it was decided to go 100 miles east, where the water is only 116 (query, 1016) fathoms deep. They would arrive there on Thursday, and it appears the result is a perfect success.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWING meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's *Press*:—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists. [7 14 6m4p

☞ NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.
7 30 6m4p JOY, COE & CO.

☞ THE EXTRA "TRIBUNE"

FOR THE

CAMPAIGN.

All Subscriptions received prior to September 13 on the following terms:—

3 Copies for three months	$1·00
12 Copies for three months	5·00
26 Copies for three months	10·00
60 Copies for three months	20·00
100 Copies for three months	30·00

The papers to be sent to one address.

PAYMENT ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

J. R. DENISON, Room 31, or Parlor 35, CONTINENTAL HOTEL, will receive subscriptions in Philadelphia during the session of the Southern Loyalists' Convention. 9 1 tf

☞ FAIR.—A FAIR WILL BE HELD AT THE ODD FELLOWS' HALL, Frankford, for the benefit of the Frankford Presbyterian Church, commencing WEDNESDAY, September 5. Cars of the Second and Third and Fifth and Sixth Streets Railways pass the door. 9 3 4t*

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA August 29, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day the privilege of subscribing for new stock *at par*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 20 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On *all* payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867 will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1, 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
8 30 Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE VAN DUSEN OIL COMPANY, No. 625 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, August 30 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the VAN DUSEN OIL COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company on WEDNESDAY next, September 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.

E. B. McDOWELL, Secretary.
8 31 5t*

☞ NOTICE.—APPLICATION HAS been made for the renewal of the following CITY BONDS AND CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, drawn to the subscriber's order, and stolen from his fireproof, June 3 1866, viz.:—

City 6 per cent (new), Nos. 12 402 12 4 3, 12,464, 12 465; Germantown Bank, Nos. 1497, 99 119; Commonwealth Bank, No. 501; Arch St. Theatre, No 243; Point Breeze Park, No 16; Gas Mining Company, No. 679.

All persons are cautioned against receiving the same.
5 15 1m3m* CASPER HEFT.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 8 9 3m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ AWAKE! FREEMEN!

ASSEMBLE IN YOUR MIGHT

IN

MASS MEETING,

ON

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5,

AT HALF-PAST SEVEN O'CLOCK,

IN FRONT OF THE

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,

BROAD STREET,

To Welcome the Delegates from

THE LOYAL MEN OF THE SOUTH.

SPEECHES WILL BE MADE BY

Hon. A. J. HAMILTON, Texas.
Colonel A. P. WILEY, Texas.
THOMAS J. DURANT, Louisiana.
Hon. MICHAEL HAHN, Louisiana.
Hon. M. J. SAFFORD, Alabama.
Hon. D. C. HUMPHREYS, Alabama.
Colonel F. C. MONTGOMERY, Mississippi.
Hon. JOSHUA HILL, Georgia.
Hon. W. T. WILLEY, West Virginia.
Governor J. T. BOREMAN, West Virginia.
Hon. DAVID B. GOODLOE, North Carolina.
Hon. JOHN MINOR BOTTS, Virginia.
Governor WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW, Tennessee.
Hon. B. GRATZ BROWN, Missouri.
Colonel J. M. JOHNSON, Arkansas.
Governor THOMAS C. FLETCHER, Missouri.
Hon. WILLIAM B. STOKES, Tennessee.
Major-General B. F. BUTLER, Massachusetts.
Governor ALEXANDER BULLOCK, Massachusetts.
Hon. O. S. FERRY, Connecticut.
Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Massachusetts.
Governor R. E. FENTON, New York.
Governor MARCUS L. WARD, New Jersey.
Governor A. G. CURTIN, Pennsylvania.
Major-General J. W. GEARY, Pennsylvania.
Hon. N. B. SMITHERS, Delaware.
Hon JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Maryland.
Hon BENJAMIN F. WADE, Ohio.
Major-General R. F. SCHENCK, Ohio.
Governor O. P. MORTON, Indiana.
Hon S. HUYLER COLFAX, Indiana.
Governor RICHARD OGLESBY, Illinois.
Major General JOHN A. LOGAN, Illinois.
Hon. S. McKEE, Kentucky.
And other distinguished men.

Come, all loyal men, who

RALLIED ROUND THE OLD FLAG,

Come, and greet true Southern men in Council; hear their wrongs, learn how pardoned Rebels again defiantly scorn the Union, insult the flag and trample on law, justice, and humanity! Come every man who loves liberty and good government, and unite in arousing the people to the new dangers which threaten the nation from usurpations of the

ONE-MAN POWER.

Remember the glory of your Revolutionary sires and the priceless heritage they left! Remember the more recent glories of Vicksburg, Atlanta, Gettysburg, and the Wilderness; the heroes dead on the field of battle; the horrors of Libby Prison and Andersonville; the martyrdom of

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Remember all the past five years, all your blood-bought rights, all your heroic sacrifices, all your

RESULTING DUTIES,

And proclaim in thunder tones that

Rebels Routed by the Bayonet Shall Not Rule by the Ballot.

Veterans in freedom's holy cause, come in serried ranks; let the electric echoes of your resounding tramp again assure the people that you are once more marching to the front to save the nation and secure the

RIGHTS OF MAN.

Treachery in high places has organized the Rebels you subdued in fight, and they are again marshalled against republican liberty. At them once more, and finish with your ballots what your bullets left undone.

Again save the Union and the Constitution from the despoilers. Hear the sublime words of the great and good Abraham Lincoln, spoken on the gory sod of Gettysburg:—

'From these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion. We here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain. THAT THIS NATION, UNDER GOD, SHALL HAVE A NEW BIRTH OF FREEDOM, AND THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE, AND FOR THE PEOPLE, SHALL NOT PERISH FROM THE EARTH."

8 31 5t BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

☞ THE NATIONAL UNION CLUB

OF THE

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

President,

ROBERT P. KING.

Vice-Presidents,

THOMAS COCHRAN, WM. H. KERN,
ISAAC H. O'HARRA, CHAS. S. CLOSE,
JOSEPH T. VAN KIRK.

Treasurer,

FREDERICK M. ADAMS.

Corresponding Secretary,

EDWIN A. MERRICK.

Recording Secretary,

A. M. WALKINSHAW.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, August 22, 1866.

Delegates to the Loyal Southern Union Convention are requested, on their arrival, to call at the headquarters of the National Union Club, No 1105 Chesnut street and register their names. They will consider the building at their entire service during their residence in the city.

Citizens of Philadelphia anxious to extend their hospitality to our Union brethren of the South, will please report at once how many gentlemen they can entertain.

It is requested that during the session of this Loyal Convention of true Southern Union men our fellow-citizens shall display the Union flag from the shipping, public buildings, business places, and private residences generally.

JOHN E ADDICKS, Chairman.
A. M. WALKINSHAW, Secretary. 8 30 4t

☞ MAMMOTH VEIN CONSOLIDATED COAL COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 228 DOCK Street, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the twelfth day of September 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the election of officers, and the transaction of such other business as may legally be brought before said meeting.

A. B. ALMAN,
8 25 15t Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No 138 S. THIRD Street. PHILADELPHIA, August 25 1866.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the International Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the Company in Philadelphia, on the 5th of September proximo, at 12 o'clock, M.

By order of the President.
8 25 10t C. T. BENEDICT, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ A GRAND

DEMONSTRATION OF WELCOME!

TO THE

LOYAL UNIONISTS

OF THE SOUTH,

WILL BE HELD IN FRONT OF

THE UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,

BROAD STREET,

On Wednesday Evening, Sept. 5.

Notice is hereby given to the various Wards to assemble at the said Headquarters, at 7 o'clock (promptly), to participate in the ceremonies.

The Wards in the southeastern part of the city, comprising the First, Second, Third and Fourth, will meet at JEFFERSON SQUARE, FOURTH and WASHINGTON Streets. They will march up Fifth to Pine, when they will be joined by the Fifth Ward, and proceed to Broad street.

The Wards in the northeastern part of the city, comprising the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth, will assemble at GIRARD Avenue and FRANKFORD Road, and march up Girard avenue to Otis street, up Otis to Frankford road, down Frankford road to Master, up Master to Fourth, down Fourth to Green, up Green to Sixth, down Sixth to Arch, up Arch to Broad.

The Eleventh and Twelfth Wards will join the Procession at FOURTH and GREEN; the Thirteenth Ward at SIXTH and BUTTONWOOD; the Sixth Ward at SIXTH and RACE.

The Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards will meet at NINTH and GREEN.

The Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Twentieth Wards will meet at BROAD and PARRISH streets, and proceed down Broad street. The Seventh Ward will meet at Nineteenth and March, march down South to Broad, where they will be joined by the Twenty-sixth Ward, and proceed up Broad to Walnut.

The Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh Wards will meet at Commissioners' Hall and proceed to the meeting.

Bands of Music will be in attendance at Fourth and Washington, at Girard avenue and Frankford road, at Broad and Parrish, and at Nineteenth and South streets, to accompany the Wards to the meeting.

Citizens having torches in their possession will please bring them, prepared for use.

The Wards will meet on MONDAY EVENING, at their Headquarters, to make the necessary arrangements. By order of the

UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
WILLIAM ELLIOTT, President.
ROBERT T. GILL, }
JOHN L. BILL, } Secretaries.
9 3 3t

☞ THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE of Pennsylvania, to the Patriots of the South, greeting:—Philadelphia, August 16, 1866.—The Union State Central Committee of Pennsylvania send greeting to their brave Union brothers of the South and extend to them a hearty welcome, on the occasion of their meeting in this city on Monday, the 3d day of September next.

History furnishes no parallel to the patriotism, courage and fidelity of those men who, from the beginning of the Rebellion to the end, fought the good fight and kept the faith.

The question to be decided is whether loyalty is to be proscribed and punished in the persons of patriots like these or treason rewarded and honored in the persons of the guilty authors and agents of the Rebellion. Shall the loyal masses or the baffled and defeated traitors govern the country? In these great issues all are vitally concerned, and our Southern compatriots have instinctively turned towards the spot whence the Great Charter of American Liberty was first proclaimed, and propose within the sacred shadows of Independence Hall, to renew their vows of fidelity to the principles of that immortal creed, and to take counsel with their Union friends.

On behalf of the loyal men of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, this Committee hereby gratefully extend a cordial welcome to these patriots and friends from the Southern States. All who come will be received with open arms and warm hearts.

The Union men of the entire Commonwealth are cordially and earnestly invited to come here and honor the occasion with their presence, and to enable all to confer together upon the present and future of our imperilled country.

It is also suggested and recommended that our friends from other States send delegations here on this important occasion, not to sit in Convention, but to cheer and co-operate with those tried champions of liberty from the South.

By order of the Committee,
FR. JORDAN, Chairman.

THE CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN UNIONISTS.—National Hall has been secured for the sittings of the Convention of Southern Unionists, to assemble in this city on the 3d of September. The National Union Club of this city invite delegates as they arrive to call at their Rooms, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street, and register their names. The Club place their Rooms at the use of the Convention as Headquarters. Governor A. J. Hamilton, of Texas, and Thomas J. Durant, of New Orleans, have already registered their names. 8 17 14t

☞ FIFTH WARD.—A MEETING OF THE UNION CITIZENS of the Ward will be held at the Good Intent Hall, SPRUCE Street, above Sixth, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, to make arrangements for the Meeting of Welcome to the Southern Loyalists.

B. HUCKEL,
1t President Ward Association.

☞ UNITED STATES PENSION OFFICE, No. 238 CARTER Street, below THIRD (Old Post Office Building).

IMPORTANT TO PENSIONERS.

To prevent unnecessary delay, promote the general convenience, insure economy, and facilitate the payment of Pensioners the United States Pension Agent will pay those who reside in Philadelphia in alphabetical order, and as follows:—

Widows, Mothers, and Guardians, from 8 o'clock A. M. till 12 o'clock noon, and Invalids from 12 M. till 3 o'clock P. M.

Pensioners residing out of the city will be paid, in person or by attorney, after 3 o'clock.

Pensioners whose last names commence as follows will be paid, as before, on the days named, and no others. Those commencing with—

A. and B., Tuesday and Wednesday, September 4 and 5.
C. and D., Thursday and Friday, September 6 and 7.
E. and F., Saturday and Monday, September 8 and 10.
G. and H., Tuesday and Wednesday, September 11 and 12.
I. J. K., Thursday, September 13.
L., Friday, September 14.
Mc and M., Saturday and Monday, September 15 and 17.
N. O. and P., Tuesday, September 18.
Q. and R., Wednesday, September 19.
S., Thursday, and Friday, September 20 and 21.
U. and V., Saturday, September 22.
W. Y. Z., Monday, September 24.

As only those Pensioners specified (the women in the morning and men in the afternoon) will be paid on the days designated, all other personal applications will be postponed to their regular order.

All Pensions remaining unpaid September 23 will be paid when presented after that date.

E. W. C. GREENE,
9 1 3trp United States Pension Agent.

FALL STYLE HATS.

THEO. H. M'CALLA,

Hat and Cap Emporium,

9 1 3m4p]

No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.

The entire interest of the late management of this Bank having been purchased with the view of effecting an entirely new organization, shares of stock will be disposed of in limited quantities, to respectable parties in business, who may have an interest in a bank in this location. Applications for the stock will be received for a few days, after which a distribution will be made.

WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
9 3 tf President.

FRED. BALTZ & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF WINES, GINS, Etc.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Riviere, Cardat & Co.'s

COGNAC.

No. 116 WALNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. [9 3 3m

INFORMATION WANTED OF LIEUTENANT EDWIN P. HAYNES, late of the 2d Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers. Lieutenant Haynes was born in Pennsylvania is of German descent; about 30 years old, about six feet high, light complexion, blue eyes, light hair. He left Fredericksburg, Va., on the 30th of April last, for Baltimore, to purchase lumber to build a house, since which time nothing has been heard from him. He married a Miss Martha Ann Fretze, of Fredericksburg, Va., on January 30, 1866.

Northern papers will confer a favor upon his wife by inserting the above notice.

MARTHA A. HAYNES,
9 1 3t Wife of Edwin P. Haynes.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

VALUABLE BOOKS FOR PRIVATE AND PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

EXPLORATIONS FOR THE PACIFIC RAILROAD. Complete in 13 volumes. Scarce.

APPLETON'S NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA. 16 volumes.

APPLETON'S ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIAS, 1861 to 1865 inclusive, containing all the events of the Rebellion, official papers, etc.

RECORD OF THE REBELLION. By Frank Moore. In 8 volumes. A Cyclopedia of the War.

MILITARY AND NAVAL HISTORY OF THE REBELLION. 1 volume.

HEADLEY'S HISTORY OF THE REBELLION. 2 volumes.

McPHERSON'S POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE REBELLION. 1 volume.

McPHERSON'S POLITICAL MANUAL for 1866.

MARTIN'S HISTORY OF FRANCE. 4 volumes. Ready.

SMITH'S HISTORY OF THE WORLD. 3 volumes Ready.

IRVING'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON. Large paper edition.

BURKE'S WORKS. Fine edition, etc. etc.

For sale at low rates by

JAMES K. SIMON,
8 20 24p] No. 33 S. SIXTH Street, above Chesnut,
Office of "Appleton's New American Cyclopædia."

GROCERIES, ETC.

JAPANESE POWCHONG TEA

THE FINEST EVER IMPORTED.

Oolong Tea, Dragon Chop,

The highest grade known

AND EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF FINE TEAS, COFFEES, AND GROCERIES

AT

JAMES R. WEBB'S

Central Tea and Coffee Warehouse,

EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets,

14§ Philadelphia

MESS MACKEREL.

Fine Large New Mess Mackerel,

THE FINEST OF THE SEASON.

FOR SALE BY

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

4 14 6]p] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

We offer for sale a limited amount of

BONDS

OF THE

Pennsylvania Railroad Company,

HAVING FIVE YEARS TO RUN,

And Bearing Interest at Six Per Cent., Payable January and July,

FREE FROM ALL GOVERNMENT AND STATE TAXES.

Convertible at option of holder any time before maturity into their CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE LOAN.

DREXEL & CO.,

8 31 6t4p] No. 34 South THIRD St.

OPENING

OF

FALL AND WINTER

DRESS GOODS.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

No. 902 CHESNUT STREET,

WILL OPEN ON

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF

NEW DRESS FABRICS,

IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR HIS SALES.

9 1 3t4p

OFF THE TRACK!

BEST BREAD EVER MADE!

AERATED BREAD,

MADE WITHOUT YEAST, HANDS, OR FERMENTATION.

Never SOUR—a perfect protection against CHOLERA. It is raised by Carbonic Acid Gas, which is the best known DISINFECTANT.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD if it can be proved by competent witnesses that it is unhealthy.

MADE WHOLLY BY MACHINERY.

CURES DYSPEPSIA SURE!

Call for it at your Grocery.

FULLER & JOHNSON,

9 3 m w f 1m8p] No. 16 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS

FOR RENT

IN THE

National Bank of the Republic Building,

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,

The Building is supplied with Gas, Water, Water Closets, and Steam Heating Apparatus. The rooms on the third and fourth floors are large (50x60), well lighted, and suitable for a Commercial College, or business of a similar character.

Apply at the Bank. 9 3 tf

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

That we make the NITROUS OXIDE pure, and administer it in the safest and most effectual manner, and extract Teeth absolutely without pain, eighteen thousand patients, and the medical profession will testify.

It is our specialty. We never fail.

Come to headquarters. [8 3 1m rp

OFFICE, No. 737 WALNUT Street.

JOHNSON'S TOUR TO THE LAKES.

Viewing the Falls—The President Declines to go to Canada—Conversation with a Delegation from Louisiana—General Grant Gives Some of His Experiences in Louisiana—Admiral Farragut Calculates the Advantages of the Falls for Purposes of Navigation, Etc.

NIAGARA FALLS, September 2.—In anticipation of their probable desire to visit the Horseshoe Falls, on the Canada side, during the day, Mr. Thompson kindly offered to send a special train to convey the party to the farther end of the Suspension Bridge, from whence they would be conveyed in carriages, but the proffer was declined.

LEAVING THE HOTEL.

At half-past seven the President, Secretaries Seward and Welles, General Grant, Admiral Farragut, and Generals Rawlins McCallum and others, passed out of the hotel quietly by the back entrance, hoping to gain the carriages which were to take them to the falls, without being observed, or attracting a crowd; but soon Argus-eyed persons espied their exit, and a grand rush was made to see the President. He finally got off with his two Secretaries, but some of the party were not so fortunate, and were besieged for several minutes.

VISITING THE FALLS.

Viewing the American Falls from Goat Island first, the visitors next passed around by the Suspension Bridge to Table Rock. Admirable Farragut made a more protracted stay on the island, visiting all the principal localities, excepting the Cave of the Winds. He sat for a half hour scanning the falling, foaming waters, and was probably speculating how near to the descending cataract he could safely moor the old ship *Hartford* and what effect one of her broadsides would produce on the thundering, tumbling water.

RETURNING FOR DINNER.

The party returned about 3 o'clock, and soon after entered the dining-room for dinner. The President spent a couple of hours in the parlor of the hotel during the afternoon, attended only by young ladies and matrons of families, with whom he chatted very graciously, passing from one little *coterie* to another.

A LOUISIANA DEPUTATION.

About 6 o'clock a deputation of Louisiana assembled in the vestibule and landing, and in pairs entered the parlor and proceeded to where Mr. Johnston was then engaged. Their spokesman at once addressed the President on behalf of himself and *confreres*. He said:—

Mr. President—This delegation of Louisianians approach you for the purpose of paying their respects to you, not only as our worthy Chief Magistrate, but as also our best friend in upholding the Constitution.

To these remarks the President bowed and Mr. King, their spokesman, introduced the delegation separately. Mr. Race, a member of the delegation, on being introduced, said:—

For the kindness, Mr. President, to me in pardoning a Rebel at my request, you will have my hearty support as long as you support the Constitution.

To this pledge of support the President bowed, and the introductions went on. After the introduction the President chatted for a few minutes with the gentlemen from Louisiana. Among other things he said:—"A great deal of the opinions of the world were made up of ideas. There was a great deal of people's acts and impressions depending on their idea of dignity, and a great many people shape their actions according to the conceived idea of dignity. But there is a kind of dignity which, without accomplishing anything, defeats everything. Hence I think it better to take the reality, to take a sound common-sense view of things; to make that the basis of action, and leave it to the country to form its own judgment; and when anything is done worth appreciating, somebody will find it out and put a proper estimate upon it. Why should not the President talk to the people? The President is not sovereign. The people are sovereign; there are my superiors. Why should I not speak to them? I am the one to pay deference to them, not the people to me. But I am happy to say I am not now the President. It is not the President who moves among the people now. I do not take the President about with me."

Mr. Race replied:—"It is Andrew Johnson the people esteem, just as I treasure among my most valuable papers the autograph of Andrew Jackson."

Another of the delegation said:—"That is the idea, sir, you have given to the people, and you have spoken so well and clearly on the subject that they understand you."

The President spoke a few words in reply to the last observation, but your reporter failed to catch them. The delegation then withdrew.

THE LOUISIANIANS AND GENERAL GRANT.

After leaving the President the delegation succeeded in securing General Grant as he was smoking a cigar with the profound calm peculiar to him. After introducing each other all round, wringing the hand of their victim with unnecessary earnestness and persecuting him with unheeded benedictions, they remained still unappeased, and held on to the General until, wonderful to relate, they drew him into quite an animated dissertation on the climate of Louisiana, where he had been stationed before he left the regular army.

The General's remarks, though few, were highly amusing. He said that when he was in the vicinity of the Red river he had always found the climate healthy, and thought that it was a pleasant place generally. He said there altogether about fourteen months. The first six months of that time only two of their men died, and those not from the insalubrity of the place—one of them had his brains knocked out against a tree, and the other quit drinking.

The Louisiana delegation laughed heartily at the joke, and one of them made the quite unnecessary explanation that to quit drinking suddenly in their State was death.

The General exhibiting symptoms of losing patience the delegation then retired, whereupon he again resumed his cigar.

JOKE ON THE REPUBLIC.

While the President and Secretary Seward were standing on the top of the Goat Island tower to-day the latter jocularly remarked that "they were standing on the verge of the republic."

Mr. Johnson replied that "it was dangerous to get too near the verge."

HEALTH OF THE PARTY.

The health of several members of the party has been indifferent for a day or two. Senor Romero has been suffering from a bilious attack. General McCallum is afflicted with a troublesome hoarseness, and General Grant has also been quite unwell since leaving Auburn, which prevented his exploring the Cave of the Winds to-day. General Rawlins alone has been improved by the journey.

General George H. Thomas arrived here on Saturday evening, having a two months' furlough, and leaves for New York to-night.

Ex-President Fillmore arrived from Buffalo, and will accompany the party to that city to-morrow.

ST. LOUIS DELEGATION.

A delegation from St. Louis, composed of Hon. John Hogan, member of Congress from that district; Eon G Smith, of the City Council; and James Harrison, representing the manufacturing interests of the city, reached here this morning to formally invite the President to extend his journey to that point. They come resolved to take no denial, and are confident the President will yield to their persuasion.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

Among the minor official acts of the President since leaving Washington is the revocation of the appointment of E. C. Wilson as Postmaster at Erie.

MARSHAL GOODING,

of Washington, has been relieved of his personal attendance upon the President, and has been succeeded by Deputy Marshal O'Beirne. Gooding's overofficiousness frequently brought the prominent members of the Presidential party upon the verge of ridicule. He probably understands by this time that the Presidential excursion was not gotten up for his especial glorification.

CANADIAN DELEGATION.

A delegation of Canadian officials and private individuals, headed by Mr. McDonald, Provincial Attorney-General, called on the President this evening to assure him of their friendship and confidence, and to invite him to be their guest at such time and place as would be most convenient to himself. They also alluded to the failure of a former delegation to obtain an interview in Washington. The President acknowledged the compliment of the visit, explained why it happened he could not see the gentlemen who called on him in Washington, and concluded by saying that at present it would be impossible for him to accept their invitation. He hoped that at some future time he would be able to see them on their own soil, and renew the acquaintance so pleasantly begun. The President's manner was gracious and dignified, and he gave them no indication by speech or otherwise of his pledge upon any political measure.

—At a recent meeting of the French Academy of Science, a diamond weighing about four grammes (sixty grains) was exhibited, which in its ordinary condition was of a whitish straw color, but upon being submitted to heat it took a beautiful rose tint. It preserves this tint for eight or ten days, and then completely loses it, and returns precisely to its original color. This question of the color of the diamond has an important influence on its value, for while it is estimated to be worth only 60,000 francs, could the rose color be made permanent its value would rise to 150,000 or 200,000 francs.

THE BALTIMORE MASSACRE.

Statement of an Eye-Witness—The Riot Deliberately Planned—Immunity of Rioters from Arrest.

BALTIMORE, September 2.—Further particulars of the atrocious outrage on Friday night at the camp meeting near this city by supporters of the President's policy are rapidly coming to light. A gentleman who witnessed all the proceedings says "the story that Benson White was shot by colored men is maliciously false, as it could not be possible from his position." He also says,—"it is a fact worthy of note that when the blacks charged upon the Rebels and drove them, which they did three times, they always retreated directly within the circle of the white people's tents, instead of retreating through the open space to right and left of colored people's tents, where they would not have produced alarm among women and children, and would not have endangered the lives of any of the white people tented on the ground, as the whole *melee* would then have been outside of the white people's encampment.

Many of the rioters were returned Rebel soldiers, and spoke of commands to which they belonged in the Rebel army. One of these Rebel soldiers approached me with a slung-shot in his hand, and swore he wished he had the little rifle he had fought with during the war; he would fight as hard with it now as ever he did. One large fat man, living in Anne Arundel county, not far from the neighborhood of the camp, who is one of Governor Swan's registers, was heard to declare before many persons, and in the midst of the rioters, that he was glad it had occurred. He said that at the commencement of the affray he went into a tent to protect some women and children, and a lady told him she did not want his protection, and asked him to leave the tent. He said, with a crowd of rioters around him, that he hoped to God she too might be killed, which the rioters applauded. This same fat Register said the Methodists were not as good as negroes; that the G—d d—d Abolition Methodist preacher ought to be shot, and he was glad the meeting had been broken up; that they ought not to be allowed to have meetings, with a great deal more language of similar import. He also said that he was going to take his gun and go gunning through the country for negroes.

It was evident that the murder of blacks was only a part of the arrangement, and that whites were not to have been spared if they made any resistance. Every truly loyal man saw and felt this. A noted Rebel from Baltimore took a very active part in trying to get tent-holders involved in the melee with the negroes, for what purpose may be surmised, from the fact that all who did not turn out were to be treated as negro sympathizers.

The riot had been planned for some time, from the fact that the rioters came to the ground armed with clubs and revolvers, and for several days previously Rebels in this city and in the railroad cars had frequently been heard to say that the camp would be broken up, and that there would be fun at the camp meeting. Arrests of colored men continue to be made at Anne Arundel county, but none of the white rioters are in custody. The riot took place in Ben Harris' district, and was, beyond doubt, the work of his constituents.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.*]

THE CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

Introduction of the New Faculty—Speech of the Principal—Scenes, Incidents, Etc.

Some very interesting exercises took place at the Central High School, on Broad street, this morning. A number of important changes in the faculty have been made this year, and they have given rise to many unjust surmises and unfounded suspicions throughout the community, that they are the consequence of certain political prejudices pervading the institution at variance with the President's policy. We take pleasure in announcing that such reports are utterly without foundation, as three of the five whose resignations were accepted are thoroughly radical in their principles.

This morning there assembled in the lecture-room of the High School a large number of the pupils of the institution, the entire faculty, the members of the Board of Control, Judge Pierce, and the Principal and Professors elect. Mr. Edward Shippen, President of the Board of Control, opened the exercises with a few eulogistic remarks upon the apparent intellectual development of the pupils, the capability of their instructors, and the general status of the institution.

He afterwards introduced the future principal, Mr. Richie. Dr. Norris, the new Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, and Mr. Stuart, the new Classical Professor.

Mr. Richie responded in the following remarks:—

I have been called to the presidency of this institution without solicitation on my part, and I accept it not altogether without reluctance. I am, of course sensible of the honor intended me and of the responsibilities which I am about to assume. I approach the discharge of my new duties, however, with a certain self-confidence and reasonable hope of accomplishing the work entrusted to me. My connection with the school system of Philadelphia has been sufficiently long and intimate to familiarize me with much of what I shall have to do and has I doubt not, secured for me something of the trust and confidence of those with whom I shall be brought into relation. May I trust that the community at large will give me their sympathy and support until time shall enable me to achieve results by which I may be fairly judged?

As works, not words, must be my certificate of merit, I shall not be lavish of promises, which can carry with them no guarantee of their fulfilment.

Assuring the public of my earnest determination to consecrate my best efforts to the advancement of the true interests of the institution, I rely for the issue upon that Divine Providence who knows the singleness of my purpose, and will, I hope, bless my endeavors with success.

At the conclusion of the above, Mr. Richie read a portion of the 31 t Psalm, beginning—"In Thee, O Lord, do I put my trust."

After Mr. Richie had concluded his remarks and read the beautiful chapter above alluded to amid the profoundest silence, Mr. Shippen arose and announced the presence of one of the judiciary, no less than Judge Pierce, and signified his pleasure in a request the Judge had made to address them. He spoke briefly and feelingly of the disadvantages of his early life and the comparative superiority of the educational advantages of the present day over those of his youth. He delivered some salutary and impressive advice to the students, calculated to incite them to perseverance and integrity. After Judge Pierce (who is, moreover, an alumnus of the High School) had finished his remarks, Mr. Richie arose and dismissed the school calling upon the Faculty, as it at present stands, to come again to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

COMMUNICATION.—The following notice has been handed to us from Charles P. Herring, directed to Colonel Joseph R. Flanigen, in reference to the nomination for the Prothonotary of the District Court:—

Joseph R. Flanigen, Esq., President of the "National Union Convention"—Sir:—In the proceedings of the Convention, as published in the daily papers, I observe that I have been nominated for the office of "Prothonotary of the District Court." I beg leave, respectfully, to decline the nomination.

Yours, etc.,

CHARLES P. HERRING, No. 223 Dock street, Philadelphia, Sept. 3, 1866.

FREAK OF A LOCOMOTIVE.—One of the locomotives of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, which was standing on the track inside the enclosure, above Market and Thirty-first streets, suddenly started and went across Market street towards the West Chester depot. Fortunately it ran off the track before it reached the depot, and brought up suddenly on the south side of Market street. The West Chester train was just coming in at the time, and if the locomotive had not run off the track there would have been a fearful collision.

A MIXED-UP CASE.—J. McCool, James Tague, T. Donahue, and Michael Leahy were arrested yesterday for the larceny of a watch. Michael Leahy is the man who alleges he lost the watch, while in the latter beer saloon corner of Franklin and Master, but as he was drunk at the time, he was committed also. He charges the larceny on McCool, Tague, and Donahue. Alderman Fitch held the whole four in $600 each to answer the charge.

HEAVY CHARGES.—Joseph Cantrall was arrested on Saturday evening, on the charge of malicious mischief, larceny, and other serious charges that have been impending over him for some time. Cantrall is a notorious character, and has been up on various charges. He was arrested at Ninth and Catharine streets. He was held in $5000 bail for a further hearing at the Central Station, this afternoon.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.—John Carman was arrested last evening for committing an assault and battery on a man at Twenty-third and Market streets. During the scuffle Carman opened his opponent's nose with an oyster-knife. He was committed by Alderman Jones to answer the heinous charge of mistaking a man for an oyster.

SPECIAL MEETING OF COUNCILS—THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY EXTENDED TO THE SOUTHERN DELEGATES.—A special meeting of both branches of City Councils to extend the freedom of the city to the members of the Southern Loyalists' Convention, was held this morning at 10 o'clock.

SELECT COUNCIL.

President Lynd in the chair.

The roll of members was called, and the following answered to their names:—

Messrs. Barlow, Bumm, Cattell, Hodgson, Jones, Manuel, Spering, Van Cleve, Wagner, Lynd, President.

Messrs. Hopkins, Kamerly, King, Marcus, and Page were present but did not answer to their names.

There not being a quorum present, Mr. Kamerly moved to adjourn. Agreed to.

The Democratic members soon after left, and a quorum being obtained, the Chamber reassembled, and Mr Vancleve offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, A Convention of Southern Loyalists is to assemble in this city to-day for the purpose of devising ways and means to give the States lately in Rebellion their proper status in the American Union;

And whereas, Said Convention will be composed of Southern men who remained true to the Government of the United States during the recent war;

And whereas, The citizens of Philadelphia are ever true and always patriotic, abhorring treason and detesting traitors, but love patriotism, and delighting to honor patriots; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia That we recognize in the men about to assemble in Convention in this city, the true and tried patriots of the South, who risked their lives or periled their fortunes to maintain their devotion to the Government of the United States, amid the dangers and trials of Rebellion, and that, as such, we honor them for their courage, and love them for their fidelity to principle.

Resolved, That as a mark of honor and esteem, the Mayor be and is hereby requested to welcome them and extend to them the freedom of the city during their sojourn with us, and that a special committee of five from each Chamber be and is hereby appointed to show them all the courtesy in their power.

A committee of five was then appointed, after which the Common Council resolutions were concurred in and the Chamber adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Pursuant to the following call, a special meeting of Common Council was held at 10 o'clock this morning, President William S. Stokley in the chair:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 1, 1866.—William S. Stokley, Esq., President of Common Council:—Please call a special meeting of Common Council, to be held on Monday, the 3d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., in Common Council Chamber, for the purpose of extending the freedom of the city to the members of the Loyal Union Southern Convention about to assemble in the city.

Walter Alason, Samuel C. Willits, John C. Martin, Robert M. Evans, George A. Schafer, Daniel W. Stockham, H. C. Harrison, Enoch Taylor, George W. Mactague, David J. Griffith, John Bardsley, Robert Armstrong.

The roll of members was called, and the following answered to their names:—

Messrs. Armstrong, Bardsley, Billington, Creswell, Ealer, Earnest, Evans, Francisous, Gill, Griffiths, Hancock, Harper, Harrison, Heinzel, Kater, Krupp, Mactague, Marcer, Martin, Nickels, Oram, Ray, Schafer, Simpson, Stockham, Stokes, Taylor, Vankirk, Willits, Wolbert, Stokley, President.

Mr. Evans offered the following resolutions:—

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of Philadelphia, That, appreciating the indescribable sacrifices and sufferings, and remembering the patriotic services of the loyal men of the Southern States, we hereby tender to the representatives of this brave people a sincere and grateful welcome to the city of American Independence.

Resolved, As a further mark of our admiration and respect for these our devoted men and brethren, the two branches of the City Councils, headed by their respective officers, will at once proceed in a body to unite in the procession which is to escort the Southern delegates to the place appointed for their Convention.

Mr. Heinzel, Sixteenth Ward, said that the action of Councils was a direct insult to the President of the United States. The city has been disgraced by the action of its authorities, and he considered the meeting of Common Council nothing more than a political gathering.

The first resolution was then read and adopted by a vote of 27 to 3—Hill, Heinzel, and Nickels voting in the negative.

The second resolution was then considered and adopted by a vote of 28 to 3.

Mr. Harper moved to reconsider the first resolution. Agreed to. Yeas, 29; nays, 3.

The same gentleman moved that "Select Council" be stricken out in the first resolution, and to insert after the word "Independence," "and that Select Council be invited to participate with Common Council in honoring the Southern delegates."

A motion to lay on the table was not agreed to, and the amendment passed.

The resolutions passed by Select Council were then offered and adopted, and the Chamber adjourned.

KEEPING A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—William L. Graves and Sophia Graves were arrested about midnight last night, for keeping a disorderly house and for being disorderly. Their place is at Beaver and Canal streets, and has been a nuisance to the neighborhood for some time past. A man named George Streeper was arrested at the same place and time for disorderly conduct. After a hearing before Alderman Shoemaker, the whole party were committed in default of bail to answer.

FORCIBLE ENTRY.—G. H. White was arrested last night for assault and battery. He had been locked out of his house on Hart's lane, when, irritated at not getting in, he kicked in the door and indulged in other violence. He was arrested and had a hearing before Alderman Holme, who held him in $1500 bail to answer. He will probably have time for his excitement to cool down.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—A meeting of this Committee will be held at the Continental this afternoon at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of providing substitutes for W. D. Sperry, of Connecticut, and H. J. Raymond, of New York. There will be other business of importance transacted by the meeting.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—Samuel Engard and John Smith were arrested for robbing the premises No. 457 N. Thirteenth street. They entered the house during the absence of the owners, and took from them various articles, the value of which is not yet determined. They were held by Alderman Jones for a further hearing.

TO THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.—Remember that the rooms of the Press Club of Philadelphia are open to you, and you can obtain every means of making up your despatches there. The latch is on the door, at No. 515 Chesnut street, hangs outside all of this week.

CHOLERA.—Since our report of last Saturday there were eleven cases of cholera reported to the Board of Health. Of these there were six fatal cases.

BULLET PROOF COATS.—

In Belgium, some man of note
Has designed a bullet proof coat.
Made of cloth, but impervious quite.
Met to the wearer fearing fight,
But for good coats, the frame to shield.
To Belgium we will not yield;
And it *mortal cloth* can turn a ball,
Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & CO.

CHILDREN' TEETHING!—Mothers who love their offspring should never be without a bottle of *Dr. MARSDEN'S CARMINATIVE SYRUP*; the testimony of many mothers proves that its effect in all diseases incident on teething is miraculous. *Depot, No. 437 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

AUGUST SEVEN-THIRTIES
Converted into
FIVE-TWENTIES.
Apply to
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South Third street.

UNPAID BILLS in the pocket, and a surcharge of bile in the system, are two of the greatest annoyances of life. The former is hardly to be cured by medicine; but the latter is effectually removed by the use of *MARSDEN'S VEGETABLE SANATIVE PILLS. Depot, No. 437 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

TEN-FORTY COUPONS due September 1,
Bought by
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South Third street.

THERE IS NO EXCUSE for those who drag their weary and disordered bodies into our company when a few doses of Ayer's Sarsaparilla would cleanse their musky blood, and restore their health and vigor. Ye muddy victims of bilious disease, have some regard for your neighbors, if not for yourselves.

OPENING OF REILLEY'S NEW SALOON, No. 821 Walnut street and No. 134 S. Eighth Street. The Reilley Brothers are well known to the community as being kind and affable gentlemen, and it is only such that visit them. They deserve to be encouraged, for they are nature's noblemen.

THE ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE, with all the latest improvements and attachments, *incomparably the best for Family Use.*

ELLIPTIC S. M. CO.

Agents wanted, No. 923 Chesnut street, Phila.

TUFTED AND CHESNUT is the place to purchase Cork Mattresses and Bedding, and to have your Furniture reupholstered, varnished, and repaired by practical workmen.

FOR FINE confections, fruits, and delicacies, go to S. W. JENKINS,
No. 1037 Spring Garden street.

STANDARD HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.—The agent of Humphrey's Homœopathic Specifics has received a very important addition to his list of Humphreys' Specific Homœopathic Remedies in the shape of Specific No. 24, which cures diphtheria and ulcerated sore throat. These specifics have obtained a wide celebrity among medical practitioners, and are very largely used by them, being prompt, efficient, reliable, and convenient. An extended advertisement in another column gives a list of the different specifics, the diseases which they remedy, and the prices. The cases for family use are especially worthy of attention, and also the new department of veterinary specifics. The headquarters of Humphreys' Specific Homœopathic Medicine Co. is at No. 562 Broadway, New York.—*Boston Traveller.*

A MAN only West says he moved so often during one year, that whenever a covered wagon stopped at his gate his chickens would fall on their backs and hold up their feet to be tied and thrown in. Similar persons, finding a good thing in the papers now-a-days, invariably look at the bottom lines before they buy, half through, expecting to see a notice of Chas. Stokes and Co.'s One Price Clothing, under the Continental.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—S. Shoemaker & Co., Nos. 4 and 6 North Eighth street, are now opening a splendid assortment of Boys', Girls', Infants', and Misses' Clothing.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 730 Chesnut street.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufacturers. Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 730 Chesnut street.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES 7-3 10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

DR. H. N. GUERNSEY has removed to No. 1428 Chesnut street.

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

HORN—BAKER.—On Tuesday evening, the 30th ult., by the Rev. Joseph A. Cooper, JAMES H. HORN, of Springfield, Montgomery county Pa., to MARY, only daughter of C. C. Baker, M. D., of Philadelphia.

SCHOHAY—MUELLER.—By Rev. W. T. Mann, August 30, ALBERT SCHOHAY to Miss CAROLINE MUELLER, both of this city. No cards.

DIED.

BRYAN.—On Sunday morning, the 2d instant BEULAH KENNARD, daughter of Edwin H. and Mary T. Bryan.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1156 N. Eleventh street, on Tuesday at 3 o'clock P. M.

GREENMAN.—Suddenly, on the 2d instant, WILLIAM T. GREENMAN, late Sergeant in the 29th Regiment P. V., in the 32d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Company D, 29th Regiment, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 480 N. Fifth street, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NOBLE.—On the 1st instant, JOSEPH COX NOBLE, Jr., son of Joseph C. and Mary Noble, aged 8 years and 7 months.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 121 Allen street, Eighteenth Ward, on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Peace Cemetery.

FOR MOVABLE BLACK-BOARDS, PHOTOGRAPHIC Screens or very heavy Bedsteads we have a strong, large wheeled Bracket Castor which is very suitable; also, a variety of other Castors.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

FOR CORN OYSTERS, CORN FRITTERS, or other preparations of green corn, or for those who cannot masticate their boiled corn. Patent Corn Graters will be found to remove all the nutritious portion from the indigestible hull. Sold by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

SLEEPY HEADS, OR ELDERLY PEOPLE, or anybody else that wants to unbolt a chamber-door without getting out of bed, can find Night Bolts contrived to meet that want at
TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

1864 AND 1862
5-20s
WANTED,
OR WILL BE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR
1865s!
And Market Difference Allowed.
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South THIRD St.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.
REMOVAL.
I. S. CUSTER & SON
HAVE REMOVED TO
No. 726 ARCH Street, Below Eighth,
Where they have now on hand a large assortment of
FALL MILLINERY GOODS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. (815wsmlm
MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street.
Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY; Misses and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc.

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA
Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the most successful physician in the treatment *of Diseases in his specialty*. QUICK THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old establish't Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 9 1 6m*

REGULAR LINE FOR HARTFORD, CONN., via the DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
The steamer NEVADA, Captain Grumley, now loading at the second wharf above MARKET Street, will leave as above on THURSDAY next, September 6.
For terms of freight, which will be taken at reasonable rates, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
No. 132 South WHARVES.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LOYALISTS' CONVENTION.

GOVERNOR HAMILTON'S SPEECH.

Continued from Fourth Edition.

Where could we go? Instinctively our eyes turned to the goodly city of Philadelphia, (cheers)—the place where civil, constitutional liberty upon the American continent had its birth; there in the city of Franklin; there in the shade of the old Liberty Hall, Independence Hall, if we might not meet and consult there with the approving smiles of its citizens, where under heaven more propitious!

We have come, assured be ore we left our homes that we would meet a welcome, but as much as we had heard of the hospitalities of this goodly city, far famed as it is, it has far outstripped our expectations. For this welcome, sir, in the name of the loyal men here assembled in Convention, as loyal citizens that represent every man, woman, and child, white and black, in the South, we tender you our hearty thanks.

We come to this Convention because we realize the fact in our condition at home that no principle, so far as it has application to the Administration is concerned, has been settled by the late contest. We realized that our fond hope that this Government would be such a Government as our fathers intended when they framed it, giving not only freedom to every human being within it, but placing it on a sure foundation better than liberty, actual protection to every citizen. (Cheers.)

That result was not to be the principle upon which the Government was to be administered, but that we were left in the old condition to be remitted back to the tender mercies of the States which at their will and tender discretion might strike down the principles of human rights, and no protecting power be found in them.

It is because, sir, we believed the time was propitious to bring back the people of the Government to the primitive ideas of the republic, to organize a party, or rather to improve the organization of the party devoted to the republican principles, to bring it back upon the old platform of the constitutional rights of every citizen in our land that this Convention has been convened.

We invoke the assistance, prayers, and counsel of all our brethren everywhere throughout the United States. We ask all loyal delegations from the loyal States that came here to give us the hand of welcome, not only to meet us but to be put to remodel our Government in a purer, nobler faith than ever before.

To prove to the President, Cabinet, and to his counselors everywhere that the people of the United States, North and South, who are the loyalists to govern, will be satisfied with nothing less than actual security and individual equality and equal rights under the Constitution, as our forefathers gave it.

If we can be met in this, sir, our hearts are with you. Our fortunes have long since been expended; we have none.

Major-General Strother, of Beakly county, Virginia, better known as "Porte Crayon," and who is Chief Councillor of Virginia, East, with Charles B. Campbell, his colleague, will not be present with the Convention to-day. These two unflinching Unionists are earnest workers in the good cause.

MEETING OF THE NORTHERN DELEGATES.

The Northern delegates assembled at the Union League House, at 1:30, to effect a permanent organization.

Governor Curtin was called to the chair, and thanked the members for the honor conferred upon him.

The following gentlemen were elected Vice-Presidents:—Maine, Samuel Coney; New Hampshire, Governor Smith; Vermont, Lieutenant-Governor A. B. Gardner; Rhode Island, Governor Burnside; Massachusetts, Governor Andrew; New York, Senator Harris; Connecticut, Governor Hawley; Ohio, James A. Garfield; New Jersey, Governor Ward; Pennsylvania, Simon Cameron; Indiana, Senator Lane; Illinois, Senator Yates; Michigan, Governor Crapps; Iowa, James W. Bright; Wisconsin, Governor Fairchild; Minnesota, Governor William R. Marshall; Kansas, Sidney Clark, Esq.; California, Senator Cornelius Cole; Oregon, Senator Williams; Nevada, James Riley; Colorado, Dr. Evans.

Secretaries—New Hampshire, Mr. Duncan; Illinois, Mr. Shaffer; Massachusetts, Charles O. Rogus; Pennsylvania, William B. Mann; Indiana, William H. Williams; New Jersey, H. B. Wilson; Kansas, R. B. Hinton; New York, Theodore Tilton.

The room being very much crowded, one of the members of the Union League said that the room was tendered to the members of the delegations, and as there were many present who were not delegates, requested that they would retire.

Senator Sprague moved that a committee of one from each State and Territory be appointed to select officers for a permanent organization.

Governor Curtin hesitated some time here, and Mr. Kelley said that, perceiving the delicacy of the Governor, I move that General Burnside be appointed Chairman for twenty seconds to propose that question.

General Burnside then put the question, which was carried unanimously.

It was moved that General Burnside be appointed Chairman of that Committee. Carried.

Some one suggested that there be a Secretary appointed from the Pacific coast.

Mr. Kelley—I would announce that there is a delegation here from the Pacific Coast; it is necessarily small numerically. I can give you the name of one—the Hon. Daniel Macroore, of California. I would suggest a motion be submitted at the proper time, that the Union League have called a delegation this evening of the National Union of Soldiers and Sailors, whose headquarters are at Washington, that they each be permitted to name a Vice-President of this meeting, and report them to the President, who shall announce them.

One of the gentlemen moved that a committee on address and resolutions be selected, one from each State and territory.

Mr. Kelley—I would move that, after the appointment of this committee, this Convention take a recess to such time as shall be agreed upon, so that the delegations can confer together, and name their representative as a member of the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. President, I would like to inquire if it is not expected that there will be some connection between this Convention and the one organized in this city, and if not, would it not be proper that the resolutions should be adopted by both Conventions?

Permit me, before that resolution is submitted to the meeting, to suggest that that would be, perhaps, better a subject of future consideration, and specially after our committee organize, leaving time for the Committee to confer, if they choose, with the other Convention, or with the Committee on Resolutions and Address, from that Convention.

It was moved, seconded, and carried that a Committee on Credentials be appointed. The meeting then adjourned for this purpose, to meet again in half an hour.

The Lost Cable.

HEART'S CONTENT, September 2.—The news of the successful picking up of the Atlantic telegraph cable of 1865 reached here at forty-five minutes after 6 o'clock this morning. The expedition with the *Great Eastern* had been out twenty-four days, and all hope of success had been abandoned by the telegraph people here. The cable was recovered in eighteen hundred fathoms of water, according to Captain Moriarty's chart, and in latitude 51·52, longitude 36 03, or about seven hundred miles from Heart's Content.

Her Britannic Majesty's steamer *Terrible* is expected here at any moment with despatches from the *Great Eastern* and the triumphant fleet. The news reached Valentia at forty minutes past 5 o'clock, one hour and five minutes before it was received here. Signals are sent through the cable with perfect accuracy, and we are talking with the *Great Eastern* every moment via Valentia, in Ireland. About three hours after the recovery of the cable the splice was made with the cable stowed in the main tank of the *Great Eastern*, and the lowering of the cable into the sea immediately took place. The "Big Ship" is now paying out the wire, and approaching Heart's Content on return, at about the same rate of speed she maintained in the former late expedition. The telegraph fleet is expected here next Saturday. The news of the recovery of the cable created a great sensation here, and though received at an hour when scarcely any one was astir, it spread in a few minutes throughout the village. The British and American flags were immediately hoisted over the telegraph station as signals of joy by Messrs. Lundy, Waddell, Troup, Roche, Grant and Toussaint, amid great cheering.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Sept. 3

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000	City 6s new	99½	15 sh	Reading R. R.	56¼
$1000	do	99½	100 sh	do	s5 56¼
$300	do	99½	500 sh	do	s5 56¼
$10000	do	99½	100 sh	Ger Pas	b30 28
$550	U S 7 30s June	100	46 sh	Cam. & Am.	138
$600	do	106	100 sh	Ph & E	83
$2000	do July and	106	8 sh	Leh Val	34 65
$1000	do July	106½	200 sh	Del. Div	56¼
$2000	Ph & R 6s	94	200 sh	Sch Nav pf	35½
$250	U S 5-20s 64	103	100 sh	do	35½
$15000	do	1865 100½	100 sh	Cata pf	34
$6000	Pa 6s	coup 96			

SECOND BOARD

$500	Phila 6s new	99½	15 sh	Cata & A	139
$400	do	99½	9 sh	do	139
$700	do	99½	100 sh	Ger Pas R	b30 28
$500	do	99½			

AMUSEMENTS.

THE various theatres of this city will open for the regular fall and winter season this evening. We have only space to notice the programme of each establishment briefly, and refer our readers to the special advertisements of each theatre.

THE CHESNUT.—This favorite Theatre opens for the fall and winter campaign to-night, under the management of William E. Sinn & Co. The stock company engaged is very large, and contains many favorite artists. This evening Mad'lle Felicita Vestvali will commence her farewell engagement, with Milman's great tragedy, entitled *Fazio; or, The Italian Wife*. "Bianca" is a grand impersonation, and there is probably but one living actress who can sustain the character equally with Vestvali. All of the prominent members of the *corps dramatique* are embraced in the cast, and the performance will prove very attractive.

THE WALNUT.—Mr. J. S. Clarke opens in the *Rivals*. His "Bob Acres" is very fine. The entire cast of the play is one of unusual strength; C. Walcot, Jr., appearing as "Captain Absolute," Mr. J. B. Roberts as "Falkland," Owen Fawcett as "O'Trigger," and W. A. Chapman as "Sir Anthony." Miss Annie Graham will render the part of "Julia," and Mrs. C. Walcot will personate "Lucy." The stock company is strong and talented, and the stage will be presided over for the season by J. B. Roberts. The veteran and accomplished manager, Thomas I. Hemphill, retains the managerial reins. The side-splitting *Toodles* conc

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

ENGLAND TO AMERICA.

I bid thee hail, dear Jonathan,
Thou younger brother mine,
And drop, as erst I promised thee,
A true and friendly *line;*
And with it send a fervent wish,
That Britain long may be
In league with thee for truth and right,
And holy liberty.

The quarrels in thy family,
Thank God, are now passing o'er,
And men once slaves to fellow-men
Shall be thy slaves no more;
And I with thee will ever strive
To keep the flag unfurl'd—
"Commerce and peace between the States,
And freedom for the world!"

O, may there never, never flash
Along these magic lines,
The words that dash a nation's hope
With lurid war's dread signs;
But as the pow'r of science binds
Our land so close with thine,
So may our hearts, friend Jonathan,
In peace for aye entwine.

—*London Athenæum.*

NEW SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

ransatlantic Telegraphic Wires to be Laid from New York to Portugal, via Cape Charles, to the Azores, thence to Lisbon and the Continent.

This new and gigantic enterprise has been started, and is in the incipiency of its progress, under the title of "The American Atlantic Cable Telegraph Company," which has already been incorporated under the act passed April 12, 1848, for the incorporation and regulation of Telegraph Companies. The shares are placed at $100, one hundred thousand of which form the capital stock. Four persons may take one share among them at $25 each. This company has been established with the aim of providing for a cheaper, more speedy, and trustworthy communication between the United States and all Europe. As the influence of the elements and the action of electricity became fully understood, science and art furnished the necessary means to accomplish interoceanic communication and to bring it into successful operation. American Telegraph engineers have been remarkably successful in laying cables, in every instance where the need for their use has been experienced. The telegraph is essentially and especially an American invention; and an independent American route should be favorably received by the American public. The route elected by the "American Atlantic-Cable Telegraph Company" is from the coast of the United States, via Cape Charles, across to the island of Bermuda, passing through the coast to the Azore Islands, commonly known as the Western Isles, and from thence direct to Lisbon, the capital of Portugal. A map of the projected cable, which lies before us, fully explains the route and the feasibility of the plan. The cable will be laid in three sections, the first and third of which will be much the same length, and the second, crossing mid-ocean, is just double the distance of the third. In the event of any casualty, no matter how serious, to either of the sections, the other two would, as a matter of course, remain intact, whereas an entire suspension of communication would be the result of any accident, no matter how trifling, to the present Company's route from Valentia to Newfoundland. This route was suggested by Mr. W. S. Worl, the President of the Company. The success of this cable will be of great and beneficial service to the commerce of both countries, by establishing in the Atlantic Ocean two shipping stations, one at the island of Bermuda and the other at the Azores, whereat the outward and homeward-bound masters of vessels will be immediately placed in direct communication with the owners, in case of any exigency arising out of accident or other perils of the sea. The question of keeping these two stations connected with the main land is a solved problem, as cables in different parts of the world are working a much greater distance than that which exists between New York and Bermuda, or the Azores and Lisbon. The construction of this cable will be of the most approved materials, and of perfect insulation. The Company have been collecting, for the past two years, all the necessary data and surveys, together with charts of tides, currents, winds, soundings, etc., so as to enable them to commence operations at an early period. They have made application to the Congress of the United States for a grant and other aid necessary, and have also applied to Great Britain and Portugal for grants and rights of way. The Minister from Portugal to this Government has addressed the following letter to the President of the Company:—

"Sir:—I will cheerfully apprise his Majesty's Government of your project, and do not hesitate in believing that every reasonable facility will be granted. DE TEIGANIERRIE MORAS."

The Late Rebel Major-General Martin Luther Smith.

The Louisville *Courier* says of this gallant and gifted soldier:—

"In the old Army of Northern Virginia a silent-looking gentleman, but one whose restless eye seemed to notice every shrub and bush, wearing the stars of a general, accompanied by a full staff, could be seen riding along the lines. His presence seemed to create an awe as he rode along, and the most noisy even hushed. Also the staff that rode behind him were perfectly quiet. They indulged in no conversation, and no smile wreathed their lips. Like shadows they rode after a spectre. The soldiers would say, 'Who is that?' 'Why that's General Smith.' 'Who's General Smith?' would be the next inquiry. 'I don't know.' We have repeatedly heard these remarks as this great scientific man passed the lines, and never without the thought of 'What is fame?' General Martin Luther Smith was a graduate of West Point, and served through the Mexican war with distinction. He had the reputation of being one of the best officers in his line in the service. He entered the Confederate service, and from that time until the close of the war, labored industriously in his duties as general and chief of engineers. It was he who selected the sites for the defenses thrown up from the Wilderness to Petersburg, it was he who selected the line for our heroes to dress upon, and night and day, with industry, genius, and perseverance, this great man labored under his distinguished chieftain, Robert E. Lee, for the cause he loved so well. He died in Rome, Ga., only a few days ago, and he goes to the grave almost unchronicled. His body was carried to Athens, Alabama, for interment. At the time of his death he was chief engineer of that system of railroads which is to connect Selma, Alabama, and Dalton, Ga., of which General Johnston is President, and which is now in process of construction."

A New Charitable Work.

The wife of Mr. Gladstone has written the following letter to the London newspapers:—

"I am anxious to tender my heartiest thanks to the kind friends who have already subscribed at this moment of great anxiety to the Temporary Home for the Children Recovering from Cholera; will you again give me your valuable help? I wish to extend the plan. Let us not be content with half a work, but make the home a permanent one, and establish it in good air. The cases of children left orphans and unprovided for are so overwhelming that permanent provision from the present fund would be impossible; therefore I appeal to the public to support a free orphanage. The cost will be great, but not too great for our metropolis. Various schemes have been put forward in this trying moment, and public charity has been directed to more than one channel. Would it not be far better to concentrate these funds for one free orphanage, the foundation of which has been already laid by those kind friends who have so generously responded to my appeal?"

ST. CHRISTOPHER.—An enthusiastic pamphlet has been addressed to the Pope by a French prelate, ardently advocating the cause of Christopher Columbus as a worthy candidate for the honors of canonization.

NAPOLEON II.

Since the recent mediation of the Emperor of the French, which has perhaps saved Austria from total annihilation, there is reason to believe that the desire of France to possess the ashes of the young Prince who was for a few hours Napoleon II. has been acceded to by the Emperor Francis Joseph, and that the mortal remains of the King of Rome will soon be placed beneath the dome of the Invalides, side by side with those of his illustrious father. Thus the great Napoleon and his son, separated by destiny in life, will at last be united in death. Both died in the land of exile, and neither will have found repose upon the soil of France until after many years' sleep far from her shores—one upon a rock-bound island in a distant ocean, and the other in the funeral vault of an Austrian palace. Little is generally known in America of the last years of Napoleon II, and the present moment seems opportune to give a sketch of his brief and melancholy career. Joseph Charles Francis Napoleon, King of Rome, Duke of Reichstadt, was born at Paris on the 20th day of March, 1811. All the good fairies seemed to have assembled around his cradle, and all appeared to predict for him honors, riches, and power; not one intimated a doubt of his future grandeur and lustre! But, despite the happy presages which accompanied his birth, scarcely three years after he came into the world as the heir of Napoleon, the young Prince left France on the 2d of May, 1814, never to return during life. On arriving in the dominions of his grandfather, the Emperor of Austria, his title was suppressed, the name he bore proscribed, every fact in history which recalled the glory of his father and the humiliation of his enemies was carefully concealed from the child's knowledge, and at seven years of age the son of Napoleon became the Duke of Reichstadt. An Imperial decree, promulgated July 22, 1818—the 22d of July was also the date of his death—conferred upon him the title of an Austrian duke, fixed his rank at the Court of Vienna, the arms he was to bear, the honors to which he was to be entitled, and the position he was to occupy as a member of the Imperial family of Austria. No trace of Napoleon was left, and the name itself was formally suppressed by the decree. Afterward, as he grew up and learned what a hero had been his father, he suddenly awoke as from a long slumber. When he read in secret the story of Napoleon's immortal campaigns, and comprehended the glory and power to which the genius of his father had attained, it seemed to him that he had all at once entered upon another world, illuminated by the history of gigantic exploits. Then, despite those who surrounded him, despite the incessant watch kept over him, he determined to know all. He obtained and eagerly devoured every work in which Napoleon's name was mentioned, and finally, when he realized how great his father had be, and what humiliations had been heaped upon him, how he died a tortured prisoner, the young prince was filled with an immense hatred of those who had accomplished the banished soldier's long martyrdom. His indignation was also excited against the decree which deprived him of the name which he justly regarded as the most glorious of those he bore, and he immediately and resolutely signified his intention to be called Napoleon. Like his father, he was fond of the profession of arms, but his tall, thin body could not withstand the arduous exercises to which he attempted to school himself. Appointed Colonel of the Gustavus Vasa regiment, he assumed the active command, took part in every fatiguing ceremony, in all weather; and no matter how ill he was, or how much his physicians remonstrated. His dreams were of glory. He studied the art of war in the numberless descriptions of his father's battles, either reading them or inducing others to recount them to him, with the map of Europe beneath his eyes. He would never consent to lie down, except when his feebleness absolutely forced him to do so. He well knew that he must soon die, but he had only one regret in leaving the world, and that was to have done so little to prove himself worthy to bear the name of Napoleon. I remember having often seen, in America, an engraving representing him grasping his father's sword, and lamenting his powerlessness to wield the weapon which had so long "made all Europe tremble." The phrase attributed to him may be apocryphal, as regards the strict letter of the expression, but that such were in reality his feelings cannot be doubted for an instant. His mother, a woman whose heart seemed insensible to any ennobling emotion, and who had not the dignity to remain the widow of Napoleon—his mother wept at his bedside, when the fatal moment drew near. "Mother! mother!" he whispered, "I am dying!" It was the 22d of July, 1832, and these were the last words of Napoleon II, expiring in a murmur upon his lips, with his last breath. Thus died the son of the great Captain, at the age of twenty-one years. Six days after his death, on the 28th, a post-mortem examination of the remains was made at Schonbrunn.

The following is an extract of the medical report:—"The body completely emaciated; the chest, in proportion to the body, long and narrow; the sternum flattened; the neck wasted." He was interred at Schonbrunn with princely honors, and visitors to his tomb, at the present day, will see upon it a Latin inscription, of which the following is a translation:—

To the eternal memory
Of Joseph Charles Francis, Duke of Reichstadt;
Son of Napoleon, Emperor of the French,
And of Maria Louisa, Archduchess of Austria;
Born at Paris the 20th of March, 1811,
Died at Schonbrunn, July 22, 1832.

He had himself written an epitaph, which he wished placed upon his tomb, but which was rejected. It was brief and to the purpose:—

Here lies the son of the Great Napoleon!
He was born King of Rome,
He died an Austrian Colonel.

A Romantic Story.

A WIDOW'S LOVE FOR HER COACHMAN, AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

A Pittsburg (Pa.) paper tells the following singular story:—

"About two years since a wedding took place at the office of Alderman Donaldson, and a wealthy old gentleman named Burns—then residing in Manchester, but since deceased—became the husband of a prepossessing damsel of sweet sixteen. After enjoying the sweets of connubial felicity for the brief space of six months the aged bridegroom died, leaving his youthful partner the snug sum of ten thousand dollars. Being very fond of paying visits to the rural districts, as well as to the grave of her dear departed, she frequently had recourse to the livery stable of Andrew Jackman for the purpose of hiring vehicles. Here she met a young man named Clay Crider, who was engaged by Mr. Jackman in the capacity of a groom or driver. At the lady's own request Crider always took charge of the team when she went out. After a time they became intimate—then affectionate, and finally the young widow threw herself in the arms of the 'lackey,' and declared the full measure of her passion. Another marriage ceremony took place in the dingy office of Alderman Donaldson, on the 10th day of last January, and Crider became the lawful successor of Burns, not only in the affections of the lady, but also in the management of her property. Everything glided smoothly with them for a time, until the father of the bride learned that Crider had left a wife and two children in Gettysburg. After investigating the report, and being fully satisfied of its accuracy, he repaired to the office of Alderman Donaldson, where he preferred a charge of bigamy against the husband of his daughter. Crider became cognizant of this matter, and ere he could be arrested he fled from the city. He returned on Saturday, however, and on Monday was arrested by Officer Barber, who, at his request, conveyed him to the home of Mrs. Crider, No. 2, Water alley, Allegheny city. He implored her to furnish the necessary bail, but she only laughed, and, chucking him playfully under the chin, bid him go to the Penitentiary like a man. He turned from her disgusted, and in two hours after he was consigned to the county jail to await trial."

—At the end of July there were eighteen thousand five hundred and eighty-five wounded soldiers in the Prussian hospitals, of whom five thousand seven hundred and ninety-five were Prussians. The remaining thirteen thousand were victims of the needle-gun.

Poisonous Substances in Flour.

RESULTS OF SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION.

At the recent session of the American Pharmaceutical Association in Detroit, James J. King, of Middletown, N. Y., read a scientific paper on "Metallic lead in flour," in which some startling statements were made. He said:—

"Within a radius of five miles of Phillipsburg, N. Y., in February, March, and April last, 150 cases of sickness, presenting the same symptoms, attacked all the members of a family at the same time, and for a time baffled the efforts of physicians, and pointed strongly to lead poison. Suspicion pointed to flour. Samples were examined first for the soluble salts of lead, and none were found; under the microscope small metallic particles were noticed, which being subjected to tests, all indicated lead. The flour was all from one mill of Phillipsburg. It was ascertained that three weeks previous to the occurrence of these cases the miller had filled a number of cavities in his burr stone with melted lead, some of these cavities being quite large, requiring several ounces of lead.

"The burr stones used in flouring mills are made up of ten to fourteen pieces or sections, firmly bound together, the joints being cemented with calcined plaster. They are more or less porous, and by the necessary attrition or wearing of the surface of the stone in grinding, cavities are exposed, varying in capacity from a few minims to a fluid ounce or more. These being filled flush with the surface of the stone the lead must have gradually worn down and fine particles become mixed with the flour; but from the percentage in the sample examined, it is probable that some of the lead became detached and was ground into thin scales sufficiently minute to pass through the bolt cloth and mingle with the flour. This finely comminuted lead, submitted to the action of the carbonic acid generated during the process of fermentation in preparing the flour for baking, would in a great measure be converted into the carbonate, one of the most poisonous salts of lead. The knowledge of the use of lead for such purpose, and of its injurious action, caused quite general inquiries to be made as to a like use of lead in other flouring mills in the vicinity, and a number were found where more or less lead was used.

"One object in submitting this statement is to direct attention to this heretofore unsuspected contamination of an important article of food, and if the practice is but in part followed throughout the country, will not this hidden source of disease aid in accounting for the increased ratio of paralysis noticed by medical men?"

List of Documents to be Preserved Under the Corner-Stone of the Douglas Monument.

The Chicago *Post* of the 28th ultimo says:—

Yesterday afternoon the Secretary of the Douglas Monument Association, Mr. Volk, received the United States gold, silver, and copper coins which it is intended to deposit in the corner-stone of the monument. The following is a full list of the articles which are thus destined to be preserved:—

Records of the Douglas Monument Association; certified charter of the Douglas Monument Association; a copper plate with the names of trustees engraved thereon; pamphlet, by-laws, constitution, and appeal; diploma of membership; blank circulars, agents' credentials, etc., of the association; medallions of Douglas, with date of the laying of the stone; photograph of the monument; likeness of Douglas on porcelain, together with a photograph; Sheehan's Life of Douglas to 1858; last speeches of the great statesman before the Illinois Legislature and in the wigwam; his funeral ceremonies in 1861; obituary addresses in the Senate and House of Representatives; eulogy before the University; miscellaneous documents relating to Douglas; United States medals and coins—gold, silver, and copper; specimens of paper money; copy of Douglas' deed of land to the University of Chicago; copy of each of the daily city papers; copy of *Harper's Weekly*, with the monument illustrated; first and last copies of the catalogue of the University; Douglas' ancestral record; statistics of the Chamber of Commerce of Chicago; first and last Directories of Chicago; copies of the catalogues of the art exhibitions in Chicago in 1859, 1863, and 1865; charter of the Chicago Historical Society, and an autograph letter of deceased.

The Origin of Relishes.—Garlic came from Sicily, where, for my part, I wish it had staid. Beans blossomed first within sight of embryo mummies, in the land of the Sphynx; and the egg-plant first laid its glossy treasures under an Africar sun, and Southern Europe gave us the artichoke and the beet. To Persia we stand indebted for peaches, walnuts, mulberries, and a score of every-day luxuries and necessities; to Arabia we owe the cultivation of spinage; and to Southern Europe we must bow in tearful gratitude for the horse-radish. At Siberia the the victims of modern intemperance may shake their gory locks forever—for from that cold, unsocial land came rye, the father of that great fire-water river which has floated so many jolly souls on its treacherous tides, and engulfed so much of humanity's treasure. The chestnut, dear to squirrels and young America, first dropped its burrs on Italian soil. Whoever dreams, while enjoying his "Bergamotte," his "Flemish Beauty," or his "Jargonelle," that the first pear-blossoms opened within sight of the Pyramids? and what fair school-girl of the pickle-eating tribe dreams of thanking the East Indies for her cucumbers? Parsley, that prettiest of all pretty greens, taking so naturally to our American soil that it seems quite to the manor born, is only a sojourner among us. Its native home is Sardinia, or rather, there it first secured an acquaintanceship with civilized man. Onions, too, are only naturalized foreigners in America. I had hoped that in poetic justice research would prove this pathetic bulb to have sprung from the land of Niobe: but, no; Egypt stretches forth her withered hand, and claims the onion as her own! Maize and potatoes, thank heaven! can mock us with no foreign pedigrees. They are ours—ours to command, to have, and to hold, from time's beginning to its ending, though England and Ireland bluster over "corn" and "praties" till they are hoarse.

PRESERVING CANS AND JARS.

KLINE'S
WILLOUGHBY'S,
MASON'S,
LYMAN'S,
PATENT
AIR-TIGHT
SELF-SEALING
FRUIT JARS.

All the above Jars we offer to our customers and the public generally, with entire confidence, at the
LOWEST
Market Price.
A. J. WEIDENER,
1 1m No. 38 S. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

H. S. FISHER'S PATENT
SELF-SEALING PRESERVING CAN.

This celebrated Can has been used by thousands for the last five years, and all who have tried it speak in the highest terms of its superior merits. We venture to assert that it is more reliable, more convenient, and possesses more practical merit, than any other Can in use. It is sealed and unsealed with the greatest ease, a merit of which it particularly boasts. All Cans warranted that are put up according to directions. For sale by the manufacturer, at his old Stand, J. S. McCURTRIE, No. 828 SPRING GARDEN Street, Philadelphia. 8 29 1mo

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them; they cost but ten cents. No. 203 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States, on receipt of 27 cents 3 19

DANCING ACADEMIES.

D. L. CARPENTER & SON'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 625 ARCH STREET.

D. L. Carpenter, the well-known and experienced Master of Dancing and Calisthenics, respectfully informs Parents and Young Ladies and Gentlemen that his Academy for Private Tuition will reopen for the reception of Scholars on
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1866,
for the Fall, Winter, and Spring.

Every attention, as heretofore, will be paid to advance his scholars in every particular, and he can be seen punctually at his rooms, No. 625 ARCH Street, daily and nightly.

DAYS OF TUITION FOR LADIES.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY AFTERNOONS.
FOR YOUNG MISSES AND MASTERS.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
EVENINGS FOR GENTLEMEN.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY EVENINGS.
PRIVATE EVENINGS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY EVENINGS.
DIRECT PRIVATE TUITION
given in classes or single lessons every morning.

Terms, etc., made known at D. L. Carpenter & Son's Academy.

D. L. Carpenter & Son will give their attention to all the latest fashionable dances of the season.

All Galops, Waltzes, Hops, etc., and the many different styles of the
GERMAN COTILLION
together, he will teach as usual at round dances and Quadrilles, and, in fact, any dance that may be requested. Scholars can commence at any time during the fall and winter seasons.

PRIVATE COTILLION SOIREES
will be given to scholars and friends at his Rooms this season, as well as a course of Evening Subscription Soirees at the Musical Fund Hall, and a grand Masque Subscription Ball in February; also, his Twenty-second Annual Floral Ball will be given at the Academy of Music this season. Information will be given on application to D. L. Carpenter.

Tickets are ready at his rooms for his Opening Soiree.
CONSTANTINE LEONIDAS CARPENTER,
D. L. CARPENTER,
8 27 3m No. 625 ARCH Street.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and renished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited

ALBEDYLL & MARX,
12 mth No. 510 RACE Street.

THE NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
STATEN ISLAND,
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West side),
Also known as the
STATEN ISLAND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,
Being the LARGEST in the UNITED STATES and THIRTY YEARS OLDER than any other on STATEN ISLAND, is prepared, with the most improved and extensive Machinery (to which they are making constant additions) to
DYE, CLEANSE, AND FINISH
every variety of GOODS AND GARMENTS, in a manner UNEQUALLED in this country
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street Philadelphia.
No. 98 DUANE Street, New York.
No. 792 BROADWAY New York.
No. 136 PIERREPONT Street, Brooklyn.
SAMUEL MARSH, President.
J. T. YOUNG, Secretary. 8 27 mwf2m

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
RETAIL HOUSE,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,
WHOLESALE HOUSE,
No. 630 MARKET STREET,

OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:
SADDLES, 200 styles, 2000 qualities.
HARNESS from $15 to $500 per set.
Mountings, Bridles, Bits, Whips, Blankets, Combs, Brushes, Robes, Government Harness, Plough Bridles, Hog Collars, Padded Hames, Wood Stirrups, Travelling Bags, Trunks and Valises, Lunch Baskets, Chamois, Blacking, Boots, etc.

We call the attention of merchants visiting this market, also the city retail trade, to our large, cheap and varied stock.
3 9 6m 5 LACEY, MEEKER & CO.

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 15 No. 114 MARKET Street.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.
No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1866.
We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.
BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK, September 3, 1866.
I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist

BOSTON, March 7, 1866.
I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure an unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.
Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 3 3

M. NATHANS & SONS
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 19m

LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUtiful series of views, fifteen in number, designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER etc., will be found on sale at the NEWS STAND, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 2 21

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, } To all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan '71	$95,000 00
120,000	" 6 " '81	128,100 00
200,000	" 7 3 10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes	94,375 00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	90,555 00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250 00
25,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900 00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	170,000 00
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	$896,560 00
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for Insurances made	21,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $1133. Estimated value	2,916 00
	Cash in Banks	855 956 89
	Cash in Drawer	678 48
		56,635 37
		$1,253 630 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	H. Jones Brooks,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Edward Lafourcade,
James C. Hand,	Jacob P. Jones,
William C. Ludwig,	James B. McFarland,
Joseph H. Seal,	Joshua P. Eyre,
George C. Leiper,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 15

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $10 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company
M. Baird of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna. R. R.
G. C. Francisous Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street 1 3 10m

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only* its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than $500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,	N. S. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR,	CHARLES J. DUPONT,
JOHN SUPPLEE,	HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, Jr.,	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 5

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL—1866
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 12
Premiums	1,162,308 81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1866
$11,467 53.	$310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 tf2

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30 5

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McIlvaine,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAM'L WILCOX, Secretary. 15

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
AND
GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250.

All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange,
PHILADELPHIA. 8 11 6m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 23d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150 000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 15 year Premiums. Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both cases Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	RICHARD CADBURY,
JEREMIAH HACKER,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
	CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.
J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27 5

MISCELLANEOUS.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street, and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER.
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 3 14

912 ARCH STREET.—GA

INTELLECTUAL FLUNKEYISM.

There are few things in human nature, however great or noble in the abstract they may be, that have not a weak and, generally, a ridiculous side as well. Theories and practices, which in their highest development are capable of exciting admiration or awe, may, when looked at in another light and from a different point of view, be fair subjects for a laugh or for a sneer. In actual life the real always falls so deplorably short of the ideal, that persons who are moved by the best intentions possible, owing to the weakness of human nature in general, and the ungenial atmosphere of a stern matter-of-fact world, end by making a display which is either pitiable or absurd, or both. Grand enterprises and noble aims thus meet with most terrible falls. The motive may have been magnificent; but what is the result? Abstractedly considered, no position or purpose can be finer than those of the teacher who regards it as his peculiar mission to denounce every phase of heresy or error, and to inculcate at every opportunity the saving principles of truth. But sublime principles demand no ordinary exponent. What Socrates or St. Paul may have done with great effect, is somewhat feebly performed by a youthful though enthusiastic curate. Judicious anathematizing goes, it is true, a long way; but unfortunately a sub stratum of argument is needed as well. Again, what nobler ideal can there be than the self-denying hero who systematically mortifies the grosser parts of his nature in order that his highest and most spiritual organs may be free from carnal lets and hindrances in the performance of their proper functions? And yet the sight of an emaciated ecclesiastic who, in the recesses of some sumptuous saloon, delights to dwell upon the beauties of Gregorian chants, upon the charms of vestments and stoles, and upon Easter or Christmas decorations, before a select female audience, is not exactly calculated to inspire emotions of the purest and most unmixed veneration. It is doubtless a very noble thing to win the applause of a gentle and appreciative sex, to be considered "exceedingly nice," and to know that in Lent, at any rate, one has the reputation of being so conscientious as to carry one's creed too far for one's physical welfare, to be convinced that one is the spiritual physician of countless feminine souls, and to find a rich reward in a bounteous supply of beautifully worked slippers and languishing smiles. But to the profane male observer there is something bordering upon the laughable even in the mission of the "pet-parson." In the same way, an endeavor to realize the contemplative life which Aristotle has described as so godlike and grand, to live purely for the beatitudes of intellectual rapture, unruffled by ordinary emotions, and careless of worldly prosperity, is as lofty as anything that could be wished. Unfortunately the external evidences of such an existence are apt to be strangely tinged with the ludicrous. The old story of Sir Isaac Newton sitting all night with one boot off, lost in the effort to solve some abtruse astronomical problem, or of the lover who in a moment of philosophical abstraction so far forgot himself as to make a tobacco stopper of the fair one's finger, ought of course to fill the hearer's mind with sentiments of pro'ound veneration. As a matter of fact, however, irreverent humanity has a tendency to smile at such anecdotes. It is the fault of humanity; but it is to be feared that the error is irradicable. We may mention a few instances of the weak side in cases in which the consideration of the intrinsic merit and nobleness is capivating enough. Among the various methods that have been proposed for the investigation of historical fact is one which endeavors to assign to every important event some distinct cause. Wars which have changed the fate of nations are thus referred to apparently insignificant motives of action—the caprice of a king, a courtier, or a mistress. Obviously there may be occasions in which this method is attended with extreme utility; but at times it can become absurd. *Si le nez de Cleopatre eut ete plus court toute la face de la terre aurait change*; and as the destiny of the world is here made to depend upon the nose of Cleopatra, so would the advocates of this method of treatment represent a certain curtain lecture which King Darius received from his wife as the real origin of the wars between Persia and Greece, which form no unimportant epoch in the history of the world. Further following out these principles, we shall arrive at the basest conceivable form of her worship, and with a certain kind of hero-worship we have to deal.

There has been a great attraction to mankind at all ages, in fixing upon some one person as the representative and guider of society; and in speaking of opinions and principles, whose growth has been slow and gradual, as the products of the lifetime of an individual, and the immediate fruits of his solitary influence. It does not need much reflection to perceive whither such views are likely to tend. The hero himself possessing such paramount weight upon events in general, everything that he does, or says, or thinks, will be suffused with a certain halo of splendor. He will no longer be an ordinary human being, but a kind of god, who can, by the nodding of his head or the turning of his little finger, affect the character of whole centuries to come. What he wears, what he eats, his sleeping and his waking hours, his walks, his wife, his children—all these will be legitimate subjects of interest and inquiry. Curious crowds will gaze at him in the streets, photographers will supplicate for a sitting, the Arabs of the town will desire to touch even the hem of the garment of the great man. There are peculiar penalties attached to the possession of greatness, and to all these he must patiently submit. When abroad he will occupy a somewhat similar position to that of the newly imported and caged wild beast, with this essential distinction—that, while we may fairly believe the dumb animal to be insensible to these attentions, the human hero is, like common mankind, sensible to discomforts and inconveniences. His house will be a sort of curiosity shop. The appearance of the windows, of the door, and of the doorstep will be diligently studied. It is needless to say that an inundation of letters requesting autographs, or perhaps advice, will be forever streaming in upon him. His only solitude will be some chamber fastened with bolts and bars, and inaccessible to the human eye. The glare of day he must, if he wishes for peace, eschew, and, like the present Laureate, and other celebrities, take his walks abroad at night. Even after such a life, death can hardly be said to end his earthly troubles; memoirs, biographies, and reminiscences, hideous distortions of reality, will issue in rapid succession from the press Fulsome adulation will come from the pen of the journalist and the lips of the preacher. Speculations will be entered upon as to the probable salvation of the great man's soul; and the question of his eternal misery or bliss will form the title of sensation sermons. A deep and secret significance will be discovered in every trivial act of his past existence. Whatever of good he said or did must not be interpreted in the same manner that would be permissible in the case of his fellow-men. This is not all. Perpetrators of versicles will do their worst to drag in his name into every conceivable kind of metre, and to make it do duty as a rhyme with an infinite variety of sounds. It is at least fair that such a fate should be generally reserved for the time when, it may be charitably supposed, his ear is deaf to mortal praise or blame. It is taking a horribly unfair advantage to molest his lifetime with printed pamphlets, which set forth each particular that concerns his every-day doings, his personal appearance, his aversions and his tastes, his pet weaknesses, and his special friends. Hitherto this species of publication has been confined, at any rate, to America, and there it has given no offense, for the simple reason that personality in transatlantic literature is not unfrequently considered equivalent to spirit and to point. In England we have always been careful to avoid any remarks in public writing or speaking which could at all be regarded as unduly laying bare the private concerns of the great men of the time. But in this latter, as in others, we have lately taken a lesson from our American cousins. The occasion of the inaugural address of Mr. Thomas Carlyle at the Edinburgh University, has excited printed records of the inner life of the author of "Sartor Resartus," which are strangely at variance with our obsolete preconceived notions of etiquette and good taste. The speech itself has been republished in the form of a separate volume, with the addition of a brief treatise entitled "Preliminary," and a "Memoir," both forming, as we are told, "a very appropriate introduction." It is quite a mistake to suppose that Carlyle is "a gloomy misanthrope. Like Thackeray—and most other sensible authors—he has no disinclination to accept an invitation to a good dinner." Indeed, he was quite initely the guest of the fashionable young officers on guard at St. James' Palace, "who were delighted at having the great man amongst them—and in full talk, too." And then, with a charming unreserve, the author of these delightful pages informs us of the manner in which Leigh Hunt used to get into pecuniary difficulties, and in which Carlyle was always ready to give him a helping hand.

Really, it is deeply interesting to be told that the great thinker wears "a brown coat, and dark horn buttons, with a large slouched hat," and that one day he found himself in an omnibus without threepence to pay the fare. Carlyle, it appears, always walks at night, "carrying an enormous stick," on the possible services of which the writer of these pages, curiously enough, devotes a few interesting speculations. In the next place, we are told that the great man grooms his own horse, and a few lines lower down he is gracefully compared "to a skeleton guardsman." It is quite alarming to think of the amount of drudgery through which the author must have passed during the collection of sufficient material for these "Preliminary" remarks. Indeed we cannot but suppose that he has made it his particular business to inquire of the little street-boys, shopkeepers, and organ-grinders of the neighborhood, what they have at past times known or seen of the celebrity of Cheyne Row. Quite pathetic is the lament of the decadence of Chelsea as a fashionable district. It is distressing that so much greatness should have chosen to dwell in a locality, now, alas! sadly fallen from its old gentility. Subsequently we are treated to a very minute account of every peculiarity, in manner, character, feature, and voice, which distinguishes Mr. Carlyle. By the by it seems rather strange that the compiler of the "Memoir" should be so bewitchingly innocent as to quote a few lines from the "Latter Day Pamphlets," in which a denunciation of the "valet or 'flunkey' world" is contained. However, "rumors of the outward world" seldom reach Mr. Carlyle in his back study in Upper Cheyne Row, so that it is hardly possible for him to be disgusted or annoyed by these remarks.

Disgust is, indeed, the only sentiment which such offenses against delicacy and good taste call forth. Gossip, in an ordinary way, is little more than a mere waste of time, and if people who have plenty of leisure do not know what to do with themselves there is no real reason why they should not busy themselves a little with their neighbors' affairs. But a printed collection of little-tattle about an intellectual celebrity deserves some protest. After all he is a man, and it is a little but too bad to treat him as if he was a monster—some exceptional prodigy, whose movements and habits were in contradiction of the ordinary laws of nature. By all means, let the world in general have its innocent amusements, however insignificant and despicable they may be. Let persons discuss among themselves the customs and characters of all who bear names great in science, literature, or art. But when such idle gossip is systematically promoted by the press, the legitimate limit of free thought and free expression has been somewhat overstepped. It must be remembered that these publications excite a novel and a noxious literary appetite, and one which, if it spreads, will create an equally objectionable supply. It is the boast of an Englishman that "a man's house is his castle," and though there is not the least advantage to be gained in making a mystery of the daily life of any one, it is a matter to provoke some little indignation when domestic privacy is pried into at the will of, and to suit the humour of, the inquisitive. There may, perhaps, be some to say that the interest which the public take in the home life of the great and good is but the loyal expression of their enthusiastic admiration for their public characters and public writings; but even granting this, the fact still remains, that it is an enthusiasm which lamentably lacks discretion. What possible justification can there be for a restless craving to know how a man of note lives—what he wears, what he eats, when he walks out, and when he goes to bed? There is not the least objection to intelligent readers forming their conception of a writer's character from the stamp of his works; they may even go further, and conjecture whether their hero has light hair or dark; whether he drinks claret or beer. But do not let them seek to find it out from personal inspection, or when they have made their discovery think that it is their duty to give their knowledge to the world at large. The worship of intellectual power can do no harm; but when people would scrutinize the habits of intellectual men, they cease to reverence the mind, and degenerate into victims of foolish curiosity and manufacturers of idle gossip. A child may be excused for wishing to know whether the author of his favorite fairy tale is really nothing more than a common man, or woman, with two legs, two arms, and a head, even as his father or mother has. But what is excusable, and possibly attractive in a child, is hardly creditable to an adult public, or to an adult writer.

But there have been other offenders in this matter, and not less reprehensible—the cheap press. If there is one feature in our modern society of which we are prouder than another, it is our daily penny newspapers, and the influence which they exert upon public thought and taste it is almost impossible to exaggerate. Within the last few years, and as, perhaps, the natural accompaniment of the modern "sensation leaders," there has been introduced into these omnipotent organs a very objectionable practice of attaching, in too many instances, some peculiarity in manner or appearance, to illustrious politicians as a kind of distinguishing feature. Thus we are told that it is the custom of some of the principal parliamentary speakers to assume a certain attitude, of others to eye the house in a particular manner; while some are in the habit of taking lozenges at stated intervals, and others have an awkward trick of falling asleep. This, however, is not a very important evil. But whatever liberty he may take with M.P.'s, the journalist can hardly be justified in introducing a detailed account of the domestic affliction which some eminent man has sustained, simply because it is an attractive theme for an article. And here, once again, Mr. Carlyle has been the person sinned against. As is well known, Mrs. Carlyle died within a brief space of the delivery of the introductory address at Edinburgh; and, notwithstanding the fact that she may have been "a woman of no ordinary mark," it really hardly seemed decent in a writer in one of the most popular of the cheap daily papers to pass a few observations on her life and character. Is there to be no subject on which these remorseless purveyors of novelties will forbear to dictate? It may, of course, be a great consolation to "the bereaved and desolate husband" to know that he has obtained a "respectful tribute of heartfelt sympathy" from the *Daily Telegraph*. It may be very well to plead that "the bereavement which has made his home desolate is one that will touch with genuine sorrow the heart of every man and woman, not only in these islands, but wherever English literature is dear;" but we cannot help thinking that the journalist had better have adhered to his first intention of not "somewhat rashly plucking aside the veil." To talk of a "cry of commiseration for the death of her who so ministered to the greatest living teacher of his countrymen, arising wherever the English language is spoken," is nonsense and bad taste as well. And the matter is made still worse when it is remembered what, according to the writer's own admission, is the peculiar nature of the "bereaved husband"—"lonely, tender, and yet almost saturnine." "Balm," and "healing," and "bruised and lacerated hearts," are expressions which have such a strangely conventional sound, that they had, in such a case, have been better left unsaid altogether.

We shall do well jealously to guard against an Americanized periodical literature, and there have been one or two symptoms recently of a tendency in this direction. The reform debate produced several unpleasant amenities in journalism. Mutual recrimination of a somewhat demonstrative character occurred, but these might, in a great degree, have been the consequence of heated and rapid discussion.

The instances to which allusion has been already made, display the tendency in its most dangerous light. Newspaper writers ought to remember that they are, after all, something more than mere gossip-mongers; and that they can do better than paint the affliction of a stricken widower, or the countenance of an angry senator. Even effect may be purchased at too dear a price; and sensation is not the end of all writing. As for the compilers of memoirs of literary celebrities, it may not be amiss to remind them that they will be performing their task more effectually by endeavoring to analyse the style and thought of their writings, than by an elaborate attempt at portrait painting, or by recounting the various employments of their heroes at various houses, their favorite amusements, and their favorite dishes. A biographer has other duties to fulfil than those of a valet, and consequently other tidings to give. Above all, it is quite possible to be spirited, minute, and accurate, without being obtrusively personal.—*Temple Bar.*

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 771 South THIRD Stree

Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfull recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup fo coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, diver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchids inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs etc. The remedy should be in every family :—

Charles G. Wilson, Former's *Press* office.
Charles H. Grafton, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine No. 1129 Charles street.
R. A. Davis No. 223 Gaskill street.
John Woodside No. 1331 Frankl in street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1608 Walter street.
R. G. Marcin, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gahloft No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
A. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street
H. C. Bartlett, No. 527 S. Second street.
L. Bates No. 605 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Loreta's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street
M. J. Bassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wedington, Second and Quarry stree
F. E. Thomas, No. 138 South Third street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a truthful act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure.

Yours, etc.,

DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN S,
DYOTT & CO'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a post age stamp and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
320 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GLAD NEWS

FOR THE UNFORTUNATE,
BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses in youth Physical and Nervous Debility, etc. etc.

NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.

They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes containing Four Small,

Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases though benefit is derived from using a single box

In Chronic Cases, where Nervous Frostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be use to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the system, and, with the Pills will effect a complete Restoration

A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free, Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York

And you will receive them by return of mail post paid, and free from observation.

For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND street. 8 11 5

INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street.

CENTRAL DEPOT,

No. 103 South FIFTH Street,

ONE DOOR BELOW CHESNUT,

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantl on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, or New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

The following rates of discount are allowed :—

ON ALL ORDERS OF $25,
TWO PER CENT. DISCOUNT

ON ALL ORDERS OF $100,
THREE PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

ON ALL ORDERS OF $300,
FOUR PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

All orders should be sent to the

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

8 PHILADELPHIA.

MEDICAL.

THE PERUVIAN

SYRUP

IS A PROTECTED SOLUTION OF THE

PROTOXIDE OF IRON.

A new discovery in medicine which

STRIKES AT THE ROOT OF DISEASE,

By supplying the Blood with its VITAL PRINCIPLE, OR LIFE ELEMENT—IRON.

This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing

DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, DROPSY CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, BOILS, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, CHILLS AND FEVERS HUMORS, LOSS OF CONSTITUTIONAL VIGOR, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

And all diseases originating in a

BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD,

Or accompanied by Debility or a low state of the system.

Being free from Alcohol in any form its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, infusing strength, vigor and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an Iron Constitution.

DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY.

From the Venerable Archdeacon SCOTT, D. D.

"DURHAM, Canada East, March 24, 1865.

"I am an inveterate Dyspeptic of more than 2 ears' standing.

"I have been so wonderfully benefited in the three short weeks during which I have used the Peruvian Syrup that I can scarce y persuade myself of the reality. People who have known me are astonished at the change. I am widely known, and can but recommend to others that which has done so much for me." * * * *

A CASE OF 37 YEARS' STANDING CURED.

From INSLEY JEWETT, No 15 Avon Place, Boston

"I have suffered, and sometimes severely, for 37 years, from dyspepsia. I commenced taking the Peruvian Syrup, and found immediate benefit from it. In the course of three or four weeks I was entirely relieved from my sufferings, and have enjoyed uninterrupted health ever since."

One of the most distinguished Jurists in New England writes to a friend as follows :—

"I have tried the PERUVIAN SYRUP, and the result fully anstains your prediction. It has made a new man of me; in used into my system new vigor and energy: I am no longer tremulous and debilitated, as when you last saw me, but stronger, heartier, and with larger capacity for labor, mental and physical, than at any time during the last five years."

An eminent Divine of Boston says :—

"I have been using the PERUVIAN SYRUP for some time past; it gives me new vigor, buoyancy of spirits elasticity of muscle."

Thousands have been changed, by the use of this remedy from weak, sickly, suffering creatures to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

A pamphlet of 32 pages containing certificates of cures and recommendations from some of the most eminent physicians, clergymen, and others, will be sent FREE to any address.

See that each bottle has PERUVIAN SYRUP blown in the glass.

FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, PROPRIETOR,
No. 36 DEY Street, New York.
AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SCROFULA.

All Medical Men agree that IODINE is THE BEST REMEDY for Scrofula and all kindred diseases ever discovered. The difficulty has been to obtain a PURE SOLUTION of it.

DR. H. ANDERS' IODINE WATER

Is a Pure Solution of Iodine, WITHOUT A SOLVENT!

Containing A FULL GRAIN to each ounce of water.

A MOST POWERFUL VITALIZING AGENT AND RESTORATIVE.

It has cured and will cure SCROFULA in all its manifold forms,

ULCERS, CANCERS, SYPHILIS, SALT RHEUM,

And it has been used with astonishing success in cases of RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA, CONSUMPTION, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, HEART, LIVER, and KIDNEY DISEASES, etc.

Circulars will be sent FREE to any one sending their address.

Price $1·00 a bottle, or 6 for $5·00.

Prepared by Dr. H. ANDERS, Physician and Chemist

FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE,
No. 36 DEY Street, New York.
AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WISTAR'S BALSAM

OF

WILD CHERRY

HAS BEEN USED FOR NEARLY

HALF A CENTURY,

WITH THE MOST ASTONISHING SUCCESS, IN CURING COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT INFLUENZA, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, LIVER COMPLAINT, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, ASTHMA, AND EVERY AFFECTION OF

THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST,

CONSUMPTION,

Which carries off more victims than any other disease, and which baffles the skill of the Physicians to a greater extent than any other malady, often

YIELDS TO THIS REMEDY

When all others prove ineffectual.

AS A MEDICINE,

RAPID IN RELIEF, SOOTHING IS EFFECT, IS ITS OPERATION

IT IS UNSURPASSED!

While as a preparation, free from noxious ingredients, poisons, or minerals; uniting skill, science, and medical knowledge; combining all that is valuable in the vegetable kingdom; for this class of disease, it is

INCOMPARABLE!

And is entitled, and receives the general confidence of the public.

SEYMOUR THATCHER M. D.

Of Berman, N. Y., writes as follows :—

"WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY gives universal satisfaction. It seems to cure a cough by loosening and cleansing the lungs, and allaying irritation. THUS REMOVING THE CAUSE, INSTEAD OF DRYING UP THE COUGH, AND LEAVING THE CAUSE BEHIND. I consider the Balsam as good as any, if not the best Cough medicine with which I am acquainted."

From Hon. Judge SPEAKER, of Canajoharie, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—This is to certify that myself and family have used DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for several years, and that I take great pleasure in recommending it in preference to anything of the kind for the purposes for which it is intended. In cases of *Asthma, Phthisis*, or Affections of the *Throat*, I have never met with anything equal to it.

Very respectfully,
DAVID SPRAKER.

The Rev. JACOB SECHLER, of Hanover, Pa., Well known and much respected among the German population in this country, makes the following statement for the benefit of the afflicted :—

Dear Sirs:—Having realized in my family important benefits from the use of your valuable preparation—WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY:—it affords me pleasure to recommend it to the public. Some eight years ago one of my daughters seemed to be in a decline, and little hopes of her recovery were entertained. I then procured a bottle of your excellent Balsam, and before she had taken the whole of the contents of the bottle there was a great improvement in her health. I have in my individual case, made frequent use of your valuable medicine, and have always been benefited by it

JACOB SECHLER.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE.

FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 DEY Street, New York.
SETH W. FOWLE & SON, Proprietors, Boston.
And by all Druggists. 6 18 1y

GRACE'S

CELEBRATED SALVE

CURES CUTS, BURNS, SCALDS.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
CURES WOUNDS, BRUISES, SPRAINS.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
CURES BOILS, ULCERS, CANCERS.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
CURES SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
CURES CHAPPED HANDS, CHILBLAINS
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
HEALS OLD SORES, FLESH WOUNDS, ETC.

It is prompt in act on, removes pain at once, and reduces the most angry-looking swellings and inflammations, as if by magic—thus affording relief, and a complete cure.

Only 25 cents a box! (Sent by mail for 35 cents.)

FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 DEY Street, New York
S. W. FOWLE & SON, Proprietors, Boston.
And by all Druggists, Grocers, and Country Stores

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA; THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, June 4 1866.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours :—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations

MORNING EXPRESS,

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinecrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Canandaigua Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS,

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION,

Leaves Reading at 6·00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8·55 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·40 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·40 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION,

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south, at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon, for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·20 A. M. and Downingtown at 12·20 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·35 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·59 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·25 A. M. and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 8·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M. returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·30 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada, the following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading :—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points, from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 8·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches, at 6 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 3 15

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866,

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 3, 5, 8, 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 4, 6½, 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD,

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M. 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2, 5, and 8 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12·40, 6·40, and 9·40 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN,

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·25 minutes, 11·00 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 6¾, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1¾, 4¾, 6¾ and 8 P. M.

The 5½ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4 and 7½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1·35, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·25 minutes, 11·00 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6¾, 7¼, 8·20, 9¾, 11¾, A. M., 2, 5, 6¾, 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M., 1¾, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Easton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 2·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.

At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA,

Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 12·25 Noon, and 6·15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6·40 A. M., 2·15 and 5·30 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6·00 A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·30 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.

5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing TUESDAY, August 28 1866

8 A. M. Mail for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations.

3 P. M. Mail for Cape May, stopping at Woodbury and Glassboro, and all stations below Glassboro. Due at Cape May 7·00 P. M.

3·30 P. M. Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, and all intermediate stations.

6 P. M. Woodbury Accommodation.

J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

Freight will be received at Second covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 9·00 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

The West Jersey Express Company will attend to all the usual branches of Express business. A Special Messenger accompanies each through train. Office, No. 5 WALNUT Street Philadelphia.

RETURNING TRAINS.

Leave Cape May at 8·00 A. M., mail, stopping at all Stations on C. M. & M. R. R., and Vineland, Glassboro, and Woodbury. Due 11·37 A. M.

Leave Bridgeton, 7·15 A. M. and 3·50 P. M.

Leave Salem 7 A. M

THE LOYALISTS' CONVENTION.

[Continued from the First Page.]

Scenes Along the Route of the Procession.

It is a positive fact that when the grand and magnificent turnout which we have detailed above appeared upon our streets this morning, our citizens, though eager and anxious for a display of any magnitude, were taken entirely by surprise. It was certainly one of the most successful affairs of the kind that has transpired in our city within the memory of the present generation. The Wigwam, and all the fuss and fury which it excited, paled before it.

The procession was just half an hour in passing a given point, although it moved with more rapidity than is usual on such occasions. The enthusiasm displayed along the entire route was certainly encouraging to the brave and fire-tried men who composed the most interesting part of the procession. We can give no better description than by saying that there was one continued shout of applause from the time that the Southern delegates filed out of Independence Square until they arrived in front of the Union League House. The greatest tumult was that which greeted Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee. Too feeble to walk, he was seated in a carriage with the Honorable A. J. Fletcher, his Secretary of State, and other gentlemen. Generals Geary, Butler, and Burnside, who were in their proper positions on foot, were also greeted at each step with hearty cheers.

Such an occasion would be defective without something to give it a ridiculous turn now and then. This was kindly provided by a large delegation from New Jersey, which, for some unaccountable reason, was some fifteen minutes behind the rest of the procession. They carried several mottoes of a commonplace character, and one which raised a shout of laughter as it passed along the line. It was as follows:—

"Is THERE ANY
MAYOR
IN PHILADELPHIA?"

and thus the great procession ended.

Grand Reception at the Union League House.

The hospitalities of the Union League, tendered this morning to the noble Loyalists of the South, have been hearty and unbounded. The "latch string" has hung outside the door, ready to the hand of all loyal comers.

Through the sittings of the Wigwam Convention, the door was closed to those who had gathered to organize a party to overawe the noble adherents of the Union in the South—to those who seek to reinaugurate a reign of terror, like that of the secession times, when an unflinching Unionist had no protection from the strong arm of the law for life or limb.

When President Johnson rode past the League House, a week since, though the windows and portico were thronged by members curious to look upon him, yet not a cheer of welcome was given. But the "seal of silence" was loosened from the lips of the League when the hour arrived to greet the brave men who have "stood in the breach."

The League, that gave nine regiments to put down the hosts of treason, can welcome and love those who within the Rebel lines never faltered in their allegiance to their country.

Thus at an early hour yesterday morning, the League House was alive with the gathering members, marshalling to escort the delegates to the building.

The noble chateau had put on its gala dress of joy. From every window streamed out the banners of Red, White, and Blue, the lofty flagstaff flying out to the breeze a monster Star and Stripes, while from the roof to the top of the lofty standard waved white streamers bearing the names of all the States of the Union.

In front of the porch sprang an arch of gaslight in stars, while festooned flags drooped in rich folds around. The whole scene was animated, picturesque, and enthusiastic.

Punctual to time, at 10 o'clock the members of the League, with their silver badges, hung by gay streamers to their breasts, were formed in ranks of four, and led by the Committee of Seventy-six, escorted by a fine brass band, filed down Broad street to Chesnut, on their way to Independence Hall.

Quiet then reigned supreme about the neighborhood, under the efficient arrangements of the police guard, who kept Broad street clear of the crowd. At fifteen minutes of 12 o'clock the head of the escorting procession arrived at Broad and Walnut streets, and the main line filed in front of the League House.

When the barouche containing Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee, came in sight, hearty cheers greeted him, and the unfaltering patriot rose to his feet, responding to the greeting with several bows.

Three loud cheers were given for "Governor Curtin, the Soldiers' Friend," and his Excellency from the portico bowed his thanks. Fred. Douglas, arm in arm with Theodore Tilton, of the New York *Independent*, came up the steps.

The various delegates to the Loyalists' Convention were massed in front of the League House, and whole-souled cheers were successively given by them for the Union League.

Upon the portico were gathered Governor Curtin, Governor Hamilton, of Texas, Charles Gibbons, Esq., and Samuel B. Thomas.

When the delegates were all gathered, and silence reigned throughout the vast assemblage, Charles Gibbons, Esq., on behalf of the Union League, eloquently spoke the following warm address of welcome, and was often compelled to pause in his words to allow the enthusiastic cheers to subside.

Speech of Charles Gibbons, Esq.

Men of the South!—The members of the Union League of Philadelphia greet you as fellow-loyalists and citizens of the United States. (Cheers.) On their behalf and by their authority I welcome you here to-day as friends and brethren. (Cheers.) There is no stain of loyal blood on your hands! Your souls are free from the guilt of treason against our common country. (Loud cheers.) We know something, perhaps but little, of the sacrifices you have made, of the persecution you have endured, of the heavy afflictions you have been through all the dreary years of the Rebellion for your fidelity to the Constitution, and your devotion to the American Union. (Cheers.)

Many of your homes have been desolated, your pleasant places laid waste, and your wives and helpless children driven into exile, with breaking hearts in penury and anguish, by the fiendish hate of traitors, who sought to make your loyalty a crime, and to tear the United States from the map of nations! Through all this persecution, unparalleled in the history of modern times, "in perils by your own countrymen, in perils among false brethren, in weariness and painfulness, in watchings often, in hunger and thirst, in fastings often, in cold and nakedness," you have held fast your integrity, as the world knows and as God knows. (Great cheers.)

With unshaken faith in the ultimate triumph of good over evil, you have watched through the long night of your sorrow for the coming of that better day, when the flag of your country would be your sure protection in the enjoyment of your civil rights, when treason should be made infamous (cheers); when traitors should be punished (cheers), and the rod of political power which was smiting you, should be placed in your own hands. (Prolonged cheers.)

Brothers! during all these years of your separation from us, we too have been in sorrow! Our homes in the North have been filled with lamentation for the fathers and the sons slain in battle or starved to death by thousands in the prison-pens of Virginia and Georgia. The bodies of three hundred thousand Northern men, loyal and faithful in their lives, victims of treason, slavery, and rebellion, now fill that horrid gap that divided the loyalty of the North from the loyalty of the South!

While the war was raging around your homes, although our sympathy was intensified by our own sorrows, it could not express itself in words, but it flashed from a million Northern bayonets, and was pronounced by the mouths of Northern cannon, and thus it spoke in deeds! (Cheers.)

Earnestly turning our souls to their very depths, it will live forever in sacred association with our own heroic dead! (Cheers.)

These "Boys in Blue," sons of the North, who "rallied round the flag," and advanced it, through fire and blood, till its power was supreme throughout the land!—(Cheers)—these "Boys in Blue," part of your escort to-day, and their comrades everywhere, have written it on the tables of their hearts, never to be effaced, that treason is infamous! (Cheers.) For if it be not, what honor have they more than traitors?

It is so written in every family Bible that contains a record of the death of a Union soldier or Union refugee. (Cheers.) It is inscribed on every hearthstone of the North, where the little orphan child vainly awaits the return of his father from the war. (Cheers.)

These Philadelphia firemen, fearless and ready men in every danger, tender and considerate men in their care of the wounded soldiers and their helpless children (cheers); these mechanics and business men, and laboring men, every one of whom would scorn to eat the bread of official patronage at the price of his manhood (cheers); these trusty citizens of our State who unite with us in our welcome to-day, all meet you and greet you with that sentiment that glows in their loyal hearts, and binds us all together by a chain of sympathy that no adversity can break—"TREASON IS INFAMOUS!" (Prolonged cheers.)

But our sympathy would not be full or cordial if it halted here. It goes much further, it is the honest sentiment of the North, held and uttered in the interests of Union, of peace, and of Christianity, that when the South returns to her duty, she must come in new robes, with new covenants for liberty, equality, and justice, led by her own loyal Unionists who are free from the guilt of treason. (Enthusiastic and prolonged cheers.)

For what hope have we in the future, or what security have you if unpunished and impenitent traitors shall be reinstated in power by the arbitrary and besotted will of one man, under a Constitution which they have deliberately forsworn. The answer is already written in the blood of the murdered loyalists of New Orleans. ("That's true," "That's so," and cheers.)

Men of the South, you are here on a high and solemn mission, having for its object the re-establishment of the American Union on the broad and sure foundations of equal and exact justice to all men. (Cheers.) It can stand upon none other. We have no right to presume that the Great Ruler of the universe has permitted us to prevail over our enemies only to renew in other forms the oppression which in His Providence has been overthrown. (Cheers.)

We cannot be so unmindful of all the lessons of the past as to be led by vagrant politicians into another compromise with crime, instead of lifting up from degradation those who have been its victims. (Cheers.) Welcome, then, loyal brethren of the South, on your noble mission to the city of Philadelphia. (Cheers.) Here where the founders of Pennsylvania inaugurated his "holy experiment" of a Government based on the equality of man; here, where a century later, the Representatives of the thirteen colonies unanimously declared it as a self-evident truth that "all men are created equal;" here, where the Constitution was formed and the Union consummated; here, where the Government was administered justly and in its purity by that illustrious man whose

"Name alone strikes every living dead;"

here, in Philadelphia, you are welcome, thrice welcome!

An outbreak of enthusiastic cheers of welcome here resounded again and again from the loyal assemblage.

In reply, Governor Hamilton, of Texas, after the loud cheers that greeted him had ceased, made the following response:—

Reply of Governor Hamilton.

As the Governor attempted to speak a voice cried out, "Three cheers for the great radical of the South, Hamilton," which were given with a will. The Governor said:—

Speech of Governor Hamilton.

Sir, in behalf of the assembly of Loyalists of the South, it become my pleasing duty to acknowledge and respond to the welcome that you have just pronounced in behalf of the Union League, and other association of the city of Philadelphia, a duty that would be unmixed with pleasure were it not that I cannot but remember the cost of our assembly.

I thank you, sir, in the name of the loyalists of the South, for the manner in which you have characterized this devotion to the Union. It is but just; I feel it in my heart. (Cheers.) Spare me, fellow-citizens, the recital of the scenes through which we have passed. Let me at once direct myself to the present occasion—the cause of our assembling.

We had well hoped that after the triumph of the armies of the Government of the United States in the suppression of rebellion against the authority of the Government that those of us who had suffered so long and so patiently would have some indemnity for the past. If not that, at least security for the future.

We had fondly hoped that we would be permitted to return peaceably to our old habitations, to renew our associations with friends from whom we had been so long parted; that we could once more embrace our wives and children, from whom many of us had been long separated; that after the glorious issue of the war of the Rebellion, no one would be longer permitted to molest or make us afraid. But these hopes proved delusive.

The experience of twelve months has taught us in bitterness of heart that what we considered a contest of principle as well as of arms has but resulted in a measure of physical strength between the North and the South, and that to-day the spirit that animated the Rebellion, and called it to the contest of arms with the only pure republic under heaven, is as rampant to-day as the day when it first attacked the Government of our land. The prosecution of all who gave adhesion to the Government in the South and perilled life and property, is as rampant, as incorrigible, as dependant, as destructionary, vindictive, and cruel as it was at any period during the Rebellion.

Seeing this, feeling it, realizing that so far as being remitted back to the peaceful homes, that we were but remitted back to the control of the same element that sought our destruction.

A few of us in that condition from the South had happened to be up at the National Capital, casting about what we should do, characterized by a desire for the preservation of the Government. We deemed the time propitious to call upon the Unionists of the South to send delegates to meet and consult together as to the condition of ourselves and of our common people.

We believed we saw not only danger to ourselves, but a cloud, though not bigger than the hand of man, on the verge of the horizon, which might ultimately overspread the entire horizon.

we determined to make the call. The question recurred, where will we meet? We knew well there was no congenial spot of soil in all the South. (Cheers.)

[Continued in our next edition.]

Mr. Hamlin Defines his Position.

BOSTON, September 3.—The Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Collector of the Port of Boston, tendered his resignation, in a letter to the President, dated August 28. In his letter he says:—"I do not fail to observe the movements and efforts which have been made to organize a party in the country, consisting almost exclusively of those engaged in the late Rebellion and their allies, who sought by other means to cripple and embarrass the Government. These classes of persons, with a small faction of others, constitute the organization. It proposes to defeat and overthrow the Union Republican party, and to restore to power, without sufficient guarantees for the future, and protection to men who have been loyal, those who sought to destroy the Government. I gave all the influence I possessed to create and uphold the Union Republican party during the war, without the aid of which our Government would have been destroyed, and the Rebellion a success. With such a party as has been originated, and for such purposes, I have no sympathy, nor can I acquiesce in its measures by my silence. I therefore tender to you my resignation of the office of Collector of Customs for the District of Boston and Charlestown, to take effect from the time when a successor shall be appointed and qualified."

Another Defalcation of a Bank Officer.

THE TELLER OF THE GREENFIELD, MASS., BANK EMBEZZLES $27,000, WHICH HE USES FOR GOLD SPECULATIONS.

From the Springfield Republican, Sept. 1.

A heavy defalcation, amounting to not less than $27 000, from the funds of the First National Bank at Greenfield, has lately been discovered. The money was abstracted at various periods for some time past, by I. C. Tenney, the Teller of the bank, and was spent in speculations in gold.

The funds embezzled were all from special deposits of bonds and other readily available paper, and while the bank itself loses a very small amount, the depositors are heavy sufferers—one of them to the extent of $6000. Suspicion was aroused in the matter several days since, and on Monday Tenney was arrested and lodged in jail. At his examination before the police court, on Wednesday, he pleaded not guilty, and is now awaiting release on bail, which will probably be effected before long.

Young Tenney is a native of Orange, and has for several years been employed in the bank, and has sustained the highest reputation for business ability and integrity of character. He has been a *protege* of Representative Washburn and an inmate of his family, and so strong was Mr. Washburn's paternal interest in the young mantua-hewns affected to tears on hearing of his great crime. His imprisonment is alleviated by numerous visits from sympathizing friends, and the public feeling in the town seems entirely kind and charitable.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, September 3.

Curious Sounds Heard in Maryland.

At Bladensburg Laurel Factory, and other points in Maryland between Washington and Baltimore, the people were aroused this morning, about five o'clock, by a rumbling sound and trembling of the earth, supposed to be an earthquake. It was sufficiently violent to cause the people to leave their houses in terror.

Military Post in Arkansas.

Orders have been given for the establishment of a military post on one of the tributaries of the Arkansas river, to be known as Fort Stevens. The troops which are to proceed without delay to build the post are Company G, 3d United States Cavalry, and Companies F and H, of the 54th United States Colored Troops, under command of Brevet Colonel A. J. Alexander.

The Weather in Washington.

The weather is very hot here, and the city fearfully dull, in the absence of President, Cabinet, and Congress.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 31.—The expedition in aid of the Liberal cause in Mexico, under the command of Colonel Lewis Lee, late commandant of Fort Hudson, Arizona, Major Richardson, and others, will sail for San Diego to-morrow.

The United States steamer *Saranac* sailed for Mexico to-day.

The United States Circuit Court has granted an appeal in behalf of the city in the Puebla case.

Major-General McDowell, escorted by United States troops, started yesterday on a tour of inspection to the White Mountains, to ascertain the mineral resources of that region of the country, which is little known.

The ship *Midnight* arrived to-day.

Mining shares are flat. Yellow Jacket, $127; Chollar Potosi, $126; Belcher, $115.

Legal-tenders, 70½; United States Seven-thirties, June bonds, 77½.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Political Feeling in Baltimore—Delegates to the Loyal Convention, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, September 3.—Large numbers of the most influential Union men of Maryland have gone and are going to the Philadelphia National Convention, and much enthusiasm is manifested.

Conservatives here, as a general thing, are growing dissatisfied with President Johnson's course as he progresses, and rather dislike many portions of his speeches.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, September 3.—Cotton dull at 33@35c. Flour is dull; inferior grades 5@10c. lower; sales of 6000 bbls State, $5·22@10·25; Ohio, $8·20@12; Western, $5·10@9 50; Southern heavy, sales of 300 bbls. at $9 75@15 50. Wheat dull and declined 1@2c. Corn declining; sales at 79½@80c. Beef steady. Pork dull. Lard dull at 18½@20c. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, September 3.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 109½; Cumberland preferred, 56½; Michigan preferred, 83½; New York Central, 102½; Reading, 102½; Hudson River, 119; Missouri 6s, 77; Virginia 6s, 72½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 57½; Coupons 1862, 111½; 1864, 109½; 1865, 109; Treasury 7 3-10s, 1st series, 107½; 2d series, 106.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.—This Court met this morning but a short time, and transacted but little business.

At the calling of the bills John Mead pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon Patrick and Mary Gorman; and James Johnson pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon William Cunnington.

In consequence of the noise and excitement around the Court and in Independence Square, caused by the assembling of the delegates to the Convention, the Court adjourned till Wednesday.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.—The United States vs. William Robinson. The defendant in this case was last Wednesday convicted of a charge of passing, attempting to pass, and having in his possession counterfeit fractional currency fifty-cent notes.

A motion for a new trial having been made and granted, he was again on trial to-day on the same charge. The evidence was the same as that submitted on Wednesday last, which was, that on a certain day Detectives Kay and Hutchinson met defendant at the Bull's Head tavern, on Market street, by previous agreement, and purchased from him a number of counterfeit notes, for which they paid half price, in good money. For the defense, the credibility of the witnesses for the United States was attacked. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, September 3, 1866.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, and prices were unsettled and drooping. In Government bonds there was very little doing; old 5-20s sold at 112½, a decline of ½; 7 30s at 105¾@107; and 10-40s at 99, coupons off; 112½ was bid for 6s of 1881; and 110 for new 5-20s. State and City loans were firmly held; Pennsylvania 5s sold at 95½; and new City 6s at 99½.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 56½, a slight decline; Philadelphia and Erie at 33@33½, closing at the former rate, a decline of ½; Catawissa preferred at 34½@34¾, an advance of ½; Pennsylvania Railroad at 57½, a slight decline; and Camden and Amboy at 130, a decline of ½.

City Passenger Railroad shares were in better demand. Germantown sold at 28, an advance of 3; Second and Third at 88; Tenth and Eleventh at 63, an advance of 1; and Hestonville at 18½, no change; 46 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; and 21 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 90½ was bid for Seventh National; 130 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 97 for Northern Liberties; 32 for Mechanics'; 90 for Western; 32 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 66 for City; 41 for Consolidation; 54 for Commonwealth; and 66 for Corn Exchange.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 60, no change; and Delaware Division at 56½, no change. 28 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 36½ for preferred do., and 118 for Morris Canal preferred.

Quotations of Gold.—10½ A. M., 145; 11 A. M., 144½; 12 M., 144½; 1 P. M., 145½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$560 US 5-20s 62 cc wp	112½	100 sh Cata pf	b30 34½
$1000 U S 10-40s coup	99	100 sh do	2d 34
$2000 U S 7-30s Jun c	103½	100 sh do	s10wn 34½
$250 City 6s new	99½	100 sh do	b60 34¾
$2400 Pa 6s	2d 95½	100 sh do	b60 34½
27 sh Leh Nav	lots 30	50 sh Ches Val R	2½
18 sh do	2d 60	20 sh 2d & 3d	88
100 sh Reading	s60 56½	50 sh 10th & 11th	63
300 sh do	s60 56½	200 sh Hest'v	lots 18½
100 sh German Pas R	28	100 sh Pb & E	33½
100 sh do	b30 28	100 sh do	b60 33½
60 sh Pa R	lots 57½		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	145	145½
American Silver, 10 and 20	136	138

Compound Interest Notes:—

"	June, 1864	14¾	..
"	July, 1864	14¼	..
"	August, 1864	13¾	..
"	October, 1864	12¾	..
"	Dec., 1864	11¾	..
"	May, 1865	9¾	..
"	August, 1865	8¾	..
"	Sept., 1865	7¾	..
"	October, 1865	7¾	..

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, September 3.—The majority of the merchants were to-day in attendance at the reception of the Union Delegates at the "National Convention," and there was but a slim attendance at the Corn Exchange.

The movements in the Flour Market were of an extremely limited character, but prices remained without essential change. The only sales reported were a few hundred barrels for the supply of the home consumers at $7 50@9 for superfine; $9@11 for old and new extras; $11@12 50 for Northwestern extra family, the latter for very choice; $11·25@13 for old and fresh ground new Wheat, Pennsylvania and Ohio, do. do.; and $14@16 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is dull, and cannot be quoted over $5 75 ₰ barrel. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The Wheat Market was dull and the only sales reported were in small lots at $2 75@2 85, for Pennsylvania and Southern red. White may be quoted at $2 85@3. Rye is held at $1 15 for Pennsylvania. In Corn no change to notice. Small sales of yellow at 95c., and Western mixed at 90@91c. Oats were scarce and wanted. Sales of 1000 bushels old and new Southern at 55c.

Whisky is unchanged. Small sales of Pennsylvania at $2 38, and Ohio at $2 40.

THE CAPE MAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—We notice with pleasure that the arrangements of this road will be unaltered until further notice. This is one of the most admirably managed roads leading from our city. Its accommodations are first-class, and will afford to our citizens, during the continuance of the hot weather, splendid chances for a run to the favorite watering place.

DIED.

CLAYTON.—On the 2d instant, JOHN POWELL, son of Thomas J. and Sarah J. Clayton.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Thurlow Station, Chester township, Delaware county, on Wednesday morning next, at 11 o'clock. Cars leave Broad and Prime streets at 9 o'clock. *

SMITH.—On Monday, September 3, at Norristown, Pa., of typhid fever, A. THOMAS SMITH, Esq., late Naval Judge Advocate, aged 57 years.

Remains to be taken to Washington, D. C., for interment. 5

AT A MEETING OF THE UNION National Delegates composing the Seventh Legislative District held on the 1st inst., WILLIAM A. STEELMAN, Esq., was unanimously nominated as the candidate to represent said district, for Edgar A. Cowan for United States Senator. 1*

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

OPENING

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1866.

FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS,

AND

FALL STOCK OF STRAW GOODS,

RIBBONS,
VELVETS,
FEATHERS,
FLOWERS, ETC.

9 3]

WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT Street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FIRST-CLASS READING.—

FELIX HOLT, THE RADICAL..... 67c
THE HIDDEN SIN. A Superb Novel..... 80c.
INSIDE. A Chronicle of Secession..... $1·00
THE HOUSE BY THE CHURCH YARD..... 1·25
HOW I MANAGED MY SERVANTS..... 40c.

STATIONERY. All kinds for business and polite correspondence.

FERROTYPE AND PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, best assortment, at lowest prices, in the city.

PHOTOGRAPHS and STEEL ENGRAVINGS of all the Prominent Men of the Times.

FRAMES. All kinds on hand and made to order at lowest prices.

G. W. PITCHER,
9 3 6t No. 808 CHESNUT Street.

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,

A Concentrated Fertilizer.

This preparation contains Pure Ground Bone, and the best Fertilizing Salts known to agricultural chemistry, combined in such a manner as to develop their productive properties only when used on the soil. Price $60 per ton. For sale at the manufacturers' depots,

No. 724 MARKET Street, Philadelphia,
No 8 BURLING SLIP, New York.

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO.,
8 20 12trp Manufacturers.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by

BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
8 4 mwsfp Philadelphia.

THE AMERICAN BUREAU OF MINES

No. 64 BROADWAY.

Mines, Mineral Lands, and Ores examined and reported upon. Competent Engineers furnished to Mining Companies.

Consultations afforded on all Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Questions, at the office of the Bureau,

GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President.
DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary. 3 10 tuths rp

CAPE MAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the present arrangement of the Trains to and from Cape May will be CONTINUED, viz:—Leave Philadelphia at 3 P. M., and Cape Island at 8 A. M., daily.

J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.
September 3, 1866. 9 3 tf

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL PAIR of Black Horses, handsomely matched, kind in harness, prompt drivers, fearless of locomotives, and warranted sound in every respect. Can be seen by applying in HASBERRY Street, below Walnut.

L. BLAIN.
Also, a two-seated Carriage. 8 3 mwf3t*

DRY GOODS.

HURON BLANKETS.

Huron Fine Bed Blankets.

Huron Premium Blankets.

Huron Extra Heavy Blankets.

Huron Single Bed Blankets.

Huron Bed Blankets, $6·50 Per Pair.

We are now receiving direct from the mills, the celebrated

HURON BLANKETS,

Contracted for early in the Spring at the low price of wool.

They are superior in size, weight, and fineness of wool to any other make in the market, or to any BLANKET ever before offered by us. Sold only

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.
8 15 3m]

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED:

5000 yards American Prints, fast colors, 16 and 18¾ cents a yard.

1 case fine quality French Merinos, $1·25 a yard.

Fine quality Black Alpacas, 50, 56, 60, 70, 80, 90 cents, $1, $1 12½, and $1 25 a yard.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

All-wool Flannels, 35, 37½, 40, 45, 50 cents, up to $1 25 a yard.

Domet Flannels, 31¼ up to 90 cents.

All-wool Shaker Flannels, 50 cents up to $1 a yard.

Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels, cheap.

Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.

Yard-wide Bleached Muslins, 25, 28, 31½, 33, 35, 37½ cents.

Yard-wide Unbleached Muslins, 20 28 25 cents.

Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins, etc.

JUST OPENED:

One case Bridal Quilts, very cheap.
Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.
White Goods, very cheap.
A large assortment of Hosiery.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests, very cheap.
A large assortment of Edgings, Flouncings, and Insertings, Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs.
Just opened, from auction, a cheap lot of Portemonnaies, Tooth and Hair Brushes.

PRICE & WOOD.
8 18§] N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

H. STEEL & SON,

Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

Two Cases Empress Cloth Poplins of their Own Importation,

ALL CHOICE SELECTED COLORS,

And fully 15 per cent. lower than the same qualities can be bought anywhere else in the city.

DOUBLE WIDTH BLACK ALL WOOL DELAINES 87½ CENTS.

NEW SILKS AT LOW PRICES.

WHITE MARSEILLES COUNTERPANES.

BUFF AND WHITE MARSEILLES COUNTERPANES.

PINK AND WHITE MARSEILLES COUNTERPANES.

9 4 ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, $4 75.

10-4 ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, $6 50.

11 4, 12-4 ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, AT LOW PRICES.

BLANKETS of all kinds at less than wholesale prices. 8 31 3t

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

TO LADIES

About leaving for the COUNTRY, SEA SHORE, OR WATERING PLACES,

E. M. NEEDLES,

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,

Offers a full assortment, at LOW PRICES, of every description of

WHITE GOODS,
PUFFED MUSLINS,
PIQUES,
FRENCH MUSLINS,

In all varieties of plain and fancy styles.

Laces, Embroideries, Hdkfs, etc. etc.

Linen Sleeves, Collars, Sets, etc., in great variety.

E. M. NEEDLES,

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

CAPE MAY

ATLANTIC CITY,
AND LONG BRANCH.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,

No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,

HAVE OPENED ON THE 14TH INST

A new and desirable lot of

ZEPHYR KNIT SHAWLS

Suitable for the Watering Places, including a splendid assortment of

WHITE GOODS.

PUCKED MUSLIN,
SHIRRED MUSLIN,
SWISS MUSLIN,
PLAID NAINSOOK,
STRIPED NAINSOOK,
9 1 CAMBRIC NAINSOOK

DRY GOODS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT St.,

Invite the attention of Cash buyers

AT WHOLESALE,

To their Stock of

FRENCH,
BRITISH,
AND AMERICAN

DRY GOODS,

Which for extent, variety, and general adaptation to the wants of the Trade is unrivalled.

Package buyers supplied with scarce and desirable Goods at and under market rates 8 17 1m

Wholesale Rooms Up Stairs.

CLOTHING.

JONES'

POPULAR ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE

604 MARKET ST.

ONE DOOR ABOVE SIXTH.

STATES UNION CLOTHING HALL,

606 MARKET Street, 606

Visitors will find a large and varied assortment of the very best READY-MADE CLOTHING at the lowest cash prices.

Suits, containing Coats, Pants, and Vest, from $12·0

Dusters, $2 25.

Pants from $3 00 and higher.

Come and convince yourselves. 5 31 3m

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET

Being neatly fitted up, will open for

FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS

ON THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.

Two large Communicating Rooms on the second floor, well adapted for a family. 8 25

PIANOS, ETC.

OWING TO

Alterations in the store, my stock of

PIANOS, ORGANS, ETC.,

Will be sold at UNPRECEDENTEDLY low prices.

J. A. GETZE,
8 27 6t No. 1102 CHESNUT Str et.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—MR. SARGENT will return to the city and resume business September 1. Orders received as usual at MASON & CO.'S, No. 907 Chesnut street. 8 17 1m rp

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

A HINT TO TOBACCO CHEWERS

WEDDING-CAKE FINE CUT TOBACCO.

The only FINE CUT TOBACCO ever manufactured in Philadelphia.

The Best in the Market.

EVERYBODY USES IT

Manufactured from the Best Leaf.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. (6 11

Factory, S. F. corner BROAD and WALLACE Streets

THE BEST FIVE CENT CIGAR IN THE CITY,

D. P. McDOWELL'S

"RECONSTRUCTION BRAND."

Call and try them, at

Nos. 256 and 258 South SECOND Street.

The Reconstruction Cigar, both in quality and quantity, is unsurpassed by any ten cent Cigar now sold in this city. 8 13 mwf 1m

AUCTION SALES.

CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 326 MARKET Street, between Third and Fourth.

SUPERIOR TEA TRAYS AND WAITERS,
On Tuesday morning,

A consignment of freshly imported oval, Gothic, and oblong Tea Trays and Waiters, plainly and richly decorated.

They will be sold in lots to suit Furniture Dealers and Retail Storekeepers.

WHITE GRANITE AND C. C. WARE, GLASSWARE, ETC.
On Tuesday morning,

At 9 o'clock, contents of 30 casks and crates comprising about 600 open lots of White Granite and C. C. Ware; also, Tumblers, Wines, Covered Bowls, Dishes, Preserving Jars, and other Glassware.

The Wares will be sold in lots suitable for city and country retail trade.

DUCK GUNS.

At 10 o'clock, three double-barrelled duck guns, two bolt twist. 9 1 2t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS.
5185 No. 240 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LINEN GOODS, HOSIERY, NOTIONS, &c., by Catalogue.
On Wednesday,

September 5, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising 500 lots new and desirable goods which will be found well worthy the attention of buyers. 8 31 4t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 8216

THREE IMPORTANT

AGENCIES.

THE CELEBRATED

Lillie's Chilled Iron Safes,

The cheapest and best, indeed, the only strictly Fire and Burglar-Proof Safe made.

The modern and extremely popular

STEAM ENGINE PACKING!

Called Miller's Lubricative Steam Packing, unsurpassed and unequalled.

AND THE SCALES FROM THE

GREAT BEND SCALE WORKS, PENNSYLVANIA.

Scales warranted equal to any in the market, and on terms much more favorable.

The undersigned having the General Agency for the sale of the above articles in this city, he respectfully solicits the attention of all parties interested, both the dealer and consumer, hoping to merit (as he has already received) the continuance of a liberal public patronage.

M. C. SADLER, AGENT,
8 11 smw12trp smw13t No. 639 ARCH Street.